

# WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA  
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No. 17

## ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS

### PROPRIETARY CONCERNS BRING SUIT AGAINST BOARD OF HEALTH

#### Important Changes In Original Package Prices

##### ADVANCED

ALOE, GUM  
BURDOCK ROOT  
CADE OIL  
CASTILE SOAP  
CHLOROFORM, U.S.P.  
COCOA BUTTER  
COLLODION  
CORN SYRUP  
COUMARIN  
GRAINS OF PARADISE  
GUARANA  
IPECAC ROOT, CARTAGENA

MERCURIALS, HARD AND SOFT  
MERCURY, FLASKS  
SAFFRON FLOWERS, AMERICAN  
VALERIAN ROOT, BELGIAN

##### DECLINED

ACETANILID  
ARNICA FLOWERS  
CARBOLIC ACID  
FOENUGREEK SEED  
SAFFRON FLOWERS, VALENCIA  
SCAMMONY RESIN  
SILVER NITRATE

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## WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

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ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1916.

### THE 1915 DRUG MARKET

The calendar year 1915 will ever be memorable in all recorded time, not only for the continuance of a war which overshadowed every other conflict in all history, but for the enormous interruption it brought to all lines of industry and trade; the shifting of the old established arteries of commerce, and also, for its many experiences of unusual character. To the United States the year is remarkable for the great increase it brought to our national wealth in that it saw our country pass from a debtor to a creditor nation with a trade balance in its favor of more than \$1,500,000,000. The production of food and necessary raw materials of 1915 will measure well up with that of former years, while an unceasing stream of gold was poured in from other countries, a significant fact in view of our enormous expansion of credit. In all lines trade has been interrupted, transportation costly, and normally existing conditions changed. In common with all industries and callings, the drug and chemical trades have shared in this general prosperity, as they have also experienced the many difficulties caused by the changing conditions.

In the drug market the "high spots" have been prominent throughout the year, and there are relatively few items which were not affected by the varying conditions. Most spectacular was the advance in the price of carbolic acid, which before the war had been selling at seven to eight cents and was being marketed at a loss by German and English makers in their price-cutting war to obtain American trade. The day war was declared by Germany against Russia, prices began to stiffen immediately, reaching in January 50 cents. By the end of February quotations had jumped to \$1, a gradual ascent being continued to the end of

the year, and closing at \$1.75. The enormous demand for this product, both in its uncombined state and as a basic material in the manufacture of numerous synthetic compounds used in medicine and the various technical industries, as well as in the fabrication of explosives, created a shortage which in many places was acutely felt. These conditions prompted a number of American manufacturers to enter the field, a department of manufacturing which previous to the war had never been extensively worked by them. That they have successfully solved most of the problems incident to this industry is believed, and from now on one may reasonably look for lower prices on this article.

Following closely in the trail of carbolic acid have been the ruling high prices for salicylic acid and the salicylates, benzoic acid, and the many phenol derivatives, together with many synthetics and articles of related or similar classes, especially those popularly known as "coal tar derivatives." Such substances as acetanilid, acetphenetidin, antipyrin, coumarin, and many other compounds heretofore obtained from Germany, reached unheard of levels and were either most sparingly ordered or were at times practically unobtainable. In fact, throughout the year, most of them were at best in restricted supply, and the quantities the druggist has been able to obtain have been handed out to him by manufacturer or jobber most sparingly and at war prices.

A feature of the year has been the upward course of quinine, the market for which passed into the hands of speculators, and, as a result, prices reached a height they had not attained since the days of our own Civil War. The year opened with an active market, manufacturers quoting the sulphate in 100-ounce tins at 26c, no advance being noted until June when the market began to further stiffen, owing to the embargo placed upon the exportation from Great Britain, which, added to the withdrawal early in the year of the enormous supplies manufactured by Germany, gave the speculators their opportunity, with the result that sales were consummated as high as \$2.75. Manufacturers have recently advanced prices, and the present condition, backed by the existence of the agreement between the bark growers and the Continental manufacturers of quinine, indicates a continuation of high prices for some time to come.

Opium started in the year very strong, owing to unfavorable crop reports, the hostilities in Turkey holding up shipments and placing dealers in a quandary as to future supplies. By April business was practically at a standstill, the lack of demand and the lessening of consumption due to the operation of the Harrison narcotic law, being the contributing causes. The market continued depressed until October when the demand for opium derivatives for export, and reports of the poor outlook for the crop in producing districts caused an advance in quotations. By November military activities in the Balkans were well under way, and the prohibition of shipments to countries other than

(Concluded on page 39)

## Chas. N. Crittenton Co. Sues N. Y. Board of Health

**Proprietary Medicine Concern Asks for Injunction to Prevent Enforcement of Formula Disclosure Ordinance—Proprietary Association Interested in Action.**

A motion for a temporary injunction to restrain the Department of Health of New York City from enforcing the formula disclosure ordinance, affecting proprietary and patent medicines, was made in the Supreme Court of New York County on Wednesday morning, January 5, at 10:30 o'clock. The action is brought by the Charles N. Crittenton Company, manufacturers and wholesalers of patent medicines, who are represented by Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys of 40 Wall street, New York City. The defendants are named in the bill of particulars as follows: The City of New York, the Department of Health of the City of New York, and Haven Emerson, Arthur Woods, Joseph J. O'Connell, Lucius P. Brown and Alonzo Blauvelt, who are officers of the Department of Health and members of the Board of Health. Judge Newburger, who heard the motion, named Wednesday, January 12, 10:30 a.m., for hearing.

This is the much-talked-of test case, which it has been said the Proprietary Association of America would bring to determine the constitutionality of the so-called Goldwater ordinance. Although the association does not appear in the suit it is intensely interested in the outcome, and Harry B. Thompson, of Washington, D. C., general counsel for the association, will take an active part in the court proceedings.

The ordinance is attacked on the ground that it unlawfully discriminates between proprietary medicines put up by a manufacturer and those prescribed by a physician; that it is an unlawful delegation of legislative power to the officials of the Board of Health; a violation of property rights; that it gives the Board of Health the right to reject applications for registration upon whim or caprice, and that it conflicts with interstate commerce laws.

### Bases Action on Well-Known Remedy

The Charles N. Crittenton Company chooses a well-known proprietary remedy, Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, on which to base its application for an injunction. It claims this to be a secret remedy, the formula of which is known to but one trusted employe of the company, and that this formula was acquired at great expense forty years ago and that the medicine has had a successful sale since that time. The filing of this formula with the Department of Health would greatly injure the company, it is stated, and destroy the value of the formula. The Crittenton Company bases its claim that the ordinance in question is a violation of constitutional rights upon the following premises:

That the sections 116 and 117 of the Sanitary Code of the Board of Health, requiring the filing of such formulas, are "in contravention of Section I, Article XIV of the Constitution of the United States, in that they deny the plaintiff the equal protection of the laws, in that they prohibit the plaintiff from keeping, offering for sale or selling proprietary or patent medicines made by plaintiff according to a secret formula, while leaving it open to physicians without complying with such sanitary code and regulations to authorize druggists to sell medicines made according to a secret formula devised by such physicians or such druggists, and also to sell upon their prescription the same proprietary or patent medicines which are manufactured by plaintiff . . ."

That the sections are "in contravention of Section I of Article III of the Constitution of the State of New York, in that they constitute an unlawful delegation of legislative power

to said Director of Food and Drugs and said Sanitary Superintendent, and in that they purport to grant to said officials the power to refuse to issue a certificate of registration to plaintiff or other manufacturers or dealers if the application for said certificate of registration does not meet with their approval, without fixing any standard by which said officials must be guided in determining whether or not the plaintiff's application for a certificate of registration shall be approved."

That these sections are in contravention of Section I of Article III of the Constitution of the State of New York in that "they attempt to vest in the said Director of Food and Drugs and the said Sanitary Superintendent the right to approve or disapprove any application for a certificate of registration, without in any way limiting or defining the grounds upon which the same shall be examined, judged, approved or disapproved, thereby placing in said officials the power to disapprove upon any whim or caprice without reason or just cause, an application for a certificate of registration."

That these regulations are "in contravention of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States, which vests in Congress power to regulate commerce among the several States, in that said sections of the Sanitary Code and said regulations would prevent plaintiff from selling and delivering to purchasers in the City of New York, or from keeping for sale to purchasers elsewhere within or without the State, in the original packages in which the same are made up in States other than New York, patent or proprietary medicines shipped from said other States to the plaintiff in the City of New York and which packages in all respects conform to the provisions of the various acts of Congress applicable to the preparation, sale and delivery of same."

Moreover, it is claimed that the regulations are inconsistent with acts of the Legislature of the State of New York, and that they "have no reasonable relation to the protection of the public health or the public welfare, and constitute an unreasonable and arbitrary invasion of plaintiff's property rights."

### Objection to Stamping Packages

The action of the Department of Health in sending its agents into drug stores to affix stamps on proprietary medicines in stock prior to December 31, 1915, is objected to on the ground that such is "without warrant or even color of authority of law or ordinance," and will, unless restrained by the Court, constitute an injury to the plaintiff, in that "it will tend to depreciate in the public mind the value of medicinal preparations" so stamped.

An injunction is asked for restraining the Department of Health from proceeding with this labeling, and further that a temporary injunction, and later a permanent injunction be granted prohibiting the Department of Health from enforcing the provisions of these sections of the Sanitary Code.

The bill of complaint is supplemented by affidavits and exhibits, chief among which is an affidavit by Charles M. Russell, vice-president of Fougere & Company of New York, with a number of exhibits consisting of news regarding the ordinance published in WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS. Another suit to test the validity of the ordinance is forecasted by Mr. Russell's affidavit, in which it appears that Fougere & Company, who represent foreign manufacturers of proprietary medicines, were led to believe that the Department of Health would take the same action in wholesale drug houses that it has taken in retail stores, namely, stamping goods on hand prior to December 31, 1915, so that same could be retained until sold. Mr. Russell's affidavit says:

" . . . there appeared in the WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, published in New York, a trade journal of credit in the drug trade, under date of October 27th, 1915, an interview with Edward Plaut of Lehn & Fink, setting forth the results of a series of conferences held between Commissioner Goldwater, the then Commissioner of the Health Department, and a committee of wholesalers consisting of Mr. Edward Plaut and Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, of Schieffelin & Company, in which Mr. Plaut stated as information furnished such committee by Commissioner Goldwater, in part as follows:

"On or about December 31st, 1915, the Department of Health will send representatives to every drug store and wholesale drug house in Greater New York and every proprietary article on hand at that time will be stamped 'In stock prior to December 31, 1915' and the druggist will be permitted to sell such articles whether they comply with the law or not until his supply is exhausted. This concession was obtained by the wholesale drug



committee and it solves a problem which has greatly disturbed the trade.

Believing that such would be the action of the Department of Health, Mr. Russell states, his concern was surprised later to be told by Commissioner Haven Emerson that this ruling applied only to the retail drug trade, and because of its belief in this report Fougera & Company delayed until too late to obtain advices from the companies abroad which they represent in the United States. It is claimed that the various rulings, modifications, etc., which have been announced relative to the ordinance have been most confusing and have rendered it not only impracticable but impossible to comply with the law.

Mr. Russell attaches to his affidavit a number of exhibits tending to show that the Department of Health has been engaged in a propaganda against patent and proprietary medicines. He quotes from a recent issue of the *New York World* in which the Department of Health is reported to have advised the public: "Don't take patent grip remedies!" He strongly intimates that the whole action of the Department of Health is based upon a desire to prevent self-medication of any kind.

#### Attorney Thompson's Statement

In a statement prepared for WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS regarding this suit, Harry B. Thompson of Washington, D. C., counsel for the Proprietary Association of America, said:

"The manufacturers of proprietary medicines are not opposed to reasonable regulations of the sale of their preparations. The American people have for such a long time recognized the merit of so many of these preparations and they are so used to treating their simple ailments with these time-tried and well proven remedies, that the success of these preparations has tempted the cupidity of some unscrupulous people. Any law which may be enacted which will have for its purpose the protection of the public against such imposition will not be opposed by the reputable manufacturers.

"The Proprietary Association will, however, oppose any legislation which can serve no purpose other than to prevent the public from procuring such simple remedies as they may desire without first obtaining the consent of the physicians so to do.

"Even if it be assumed that the Ordinance was enacted in good faith by the Health Board and that it is the purpose to administer it for the preservation of the public health and promotion of the public welfare, still the assumption of power by the local Board to so arbitrarily control the sale of recognized commodities is intolerable and is so out of harmony with our institutions and our scheme of government, that we feel that the exercise of such a power should be questioned in the Courts.

"In the City of New York there are a large number of manufacturers of proprietaries. Some of the largest wholesale druggists in the country have their places of business here. Fifty-three per cent of the total business of the jobbers is in proprietaries and probably 60 per cent or more of the business of the thousands of retail druggists is in proprietaries. Can this great business be controlled at the caprice of a few men, no matter how honest their purpose may be? If so, we should quickly learn it.

"If such a power is vested in New York City Board of Health, then the power to impose other regulations is also vested in this Board and like powers are vested in the Health Boards of the thousands of cities, towns and hamlets through the country. When will it stop? Really, that is a bigger question than merely the question of the regulation of the sale of medicines.

"After all, that is the real question. Is there an arbitrary power lodged in the Board of Health? Are the actions of this Board subject to any limitations? Naturally my clients are interested in the direct questions involved in the immediate inquiry, and as well are some thousands of business men in the City of New York, but every American citizen is interested in the answer."

**Chicago, Ill.**—At the monthly meeting of the Chicago Drug Club, held Monday evening, December 27, at Fort Dearborn Hotel, thirty-four new members were initiated and the limit of membership is almost reached; it is 500. At the meeting a Christmas tree formed a feature that proved of great interest, as from its branches each member present received a gift, such as a watch, a camera, a silver match safe, etc.

## Board of Health Ready to Defend Ordinance

**Officials Declare Their Belief that Courts Will Uphold Them—Many More Concerns Register Their Formulas—1800 Applications Filed.**

Officials of the Board of Health of New York City, working in conjunction with the corporation counsel, were busy this week preparing an answer to the application for an injunction filed against the Department of Health by the Charles N. Crittenton Company, of New York City, to restrain the Department from enforcing the law relative to the stamping and sale of patent medicines.

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS was told that the suit was looked upon with no apprehension as the Department felt sure that the law would be upheld. It was pointed out that the application for an injunction was based upon the fact that the company objected to filing its secret formulas with the Department, and this reason was characterized by an official of the Department as a subterfuge to cover other reasons. Commissioner Emerson pointed out that the Department had had secret records on file for years and that confidences had never been violated. In fact he called attention to the fact that three or four years ago the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York City tried to get at the records regarding typhoid fever cases, but that the Board refused to give them out and the Court of Appeals to which the case was taken upheld the right of the Board to keep them secret.

Commenting on the fact that some of the firms which have objected to the ordinance did so on the ground that they could not register their foreign preparations as they did not know what they contained, the Commissioner said that these firms had had a whole year to make their foreign manufacturers acquainted with the provisions of the ordinance and that if advantage of this had not been taken it was the fault of the manufacturers, for the Department could not show discrimination in favor of the foreign manufacturers against the domestic makers.

The work of registering patent and proprietary medicines continues. More than 1,800 firms have already applied for registration and some 400 have completed the registration. Among the number which have registered since the last issue of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS are to be noted several retail druggists. The Department of Health wishes it emphatically understood that the granting of a registration number in no way implies a guarantee of the medicine by the Department but merely indicates that the manufacturer has complied with the provisions of the ordinance requiring registration of the active ingredients of the preparation. Neither does this registration guarantee that the manufacturers will not be prosecuted if it is found that they are making exorbitant claims. The list of firms which had accomplished registration on Tuesday of this week are as follows:

- 44—Laine Chemical Co., 102 Fulton street, New York City—Sulpho-Lythin.
- 56—Chas. F. Zinkgraf, 1148 Third avenue, New York City—Dorp's Soda Pastilles.
- 63—Frank Wanier, 75 West Houston street, New York City—Bronchine.
- 64—El-Zernac Co., 108 Fulton street, New York City—Metabolets, El-Zernac Laxative, Cochet El-Zernac.
- 65—Standard Emulsion Co., 14 Greene street, New York City—Russell's Emulsion of Mixed Fats.
- 66—A. P. Gardiner, 208 Center street, New York City—R & G Pills.
- 67—Thomas F. Laubach, 197 Montgomery street, Jersey City, N. J.—Zdrela, Laubach's Medicated Sand and 18 other preparations.
- 70—Ernest Beschoff Co., Inc., 84-86 West Broadway, New York City—Theolactin, Spiroform, Maltiferrose, Hydropsin, Gestol, Exurgene, Vioferrose, Propaesin.
- 71—Halprin Bros., 3822 White Plains avenue, Bronx—Santvisant Magic Pills (St. Vincent), Niervo Tonic.
- 72—Thos. Hamilton Burch, Jr.—Hamilton's Extract of Thymoline, Hamilton's Liver Pills.

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## Great Britain Welcomes New Year in Cheerful Tone

**Reports for 1915 Show that England Had a Satisfactory Trade, War Conditions Considered—Plans Under Way for Restoring Exchange Rate.**

(Special Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Jan. 3—1915, commercially and financially, in view of war conditions and judging from returns already coming to hand, has not been an unsatisfactory year. Chemicals, metals, rubber, shipping, banking, farming, Colonial enterprises indicate improvements. Cheerful tone prevails in most markets and hopeful views of prospects for 1916 rule generally.

To-day's inception of Government scheme for mobilization of American and Canadian securities promises early further adjustment of American sterling exchange.

If end of war is not in sight there is publicly expressed good ground for greater confidence as to its result, which should induce freer business.

## London Market Report

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Dec. 20—Being within a few days of Christmas our chemical and drug markets have taken on a holiday tone but appearances point to the probability of the year closing with a continued firm undertone.

**BROMIDES**—Have provided one of the features of the week, our manufacturers having, as foreshadowed in our cable last week as probable, advanced their official prices, presumably in agreement with your makers to as follows: Potassium, 25s per pound; sodium, 18s; ammonium, 22s. The second hands have likewise advanced to within a shade of these prices and visible supplies are getting into narrow limits.

**IPECACUANHA**—Rio has further advanced to 24s per pound, Johore to 18s per pound and Carthage is offered to arrive at 17s 6d per pound.

**OPIMUM**—Has again hardened, Persian being on the average about 1s to 1s 6d per pound dearer and Turkey druggists' held firmly at last rates.

**EUCALYPTUS OIL**—Shows a further small improvement at 1s 8d per pound for high testing quality.

**OIL OF LEMON**—New crop to arrive is firmer at from 3s 9d to 4s 6d as to brand, c.i.f. The lemon crop is a fair average one, but our advices state that the scarcity of workers, on account of the war, will certainly reduce the production of oil. It is more than probable that manufacturers will prefer to triturate the lemons in order to work the juice only for making citrate of lime, which pays better than extracting the oil first, which incurs heavier expenses than warranted by to-day's prices. Bergamot oil, we learn, is becoming very scarce at 10s 6d per pound, f.o.b. New oil for January-February shipment is quoted a shade lower but the ester content is expected not to exceed 35-36 per cent.

**MENTHOL**—Is firmer at 11s 9d per pound for January-February-March shipment with spot hardly obtainable under 12s 3d.

**MORPHIA**—A sudden demand was stopped up for the East owing, no doubt, to our manufacturers being outsold on contracts till March.

**CASTOREUM**—The annual sales of the Hudson Bay Company proved to be disappointing, as was fully expected when one considers the discouraging state of the perfume trade; 800

pounds were offered but only 300 pounds sold and these at a reduction of quite 80 per cent on the prices paid at the 1913 auction. It will be remembered that last year's auction was abandoned. Messrs. Board, Rigg & Co.'s sale went off similarly at much lower prices than last. The offerings were about 1,400 pounds and only 250 pounds, mostly pickings, sold at a reduction of fully 8s per pound.

**SENNAS**—Are dearer again after the sales, bold green now fetching 10d, medium, 7½d, common, 5d per pound.

**SALICYLIC ACID**—Is higher at 20s per pound and salicylate of soda 22s per pound.

**QUICKSILVER**—Is a firm market and it is hinted at that the next arrival of Italian metal will command £18 per bottle.

## London News Letter

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Dec. 20—Last week we had occasion to call attention to the new routes and means of transport via Norway and Sweden to Russia. In the interval there appears to have been a "rumpus" in the Swedish Cabinet with regard to this and kindred matters. The new routes opened up were the outcome of negotiations between the British Ambassador in Stockholm and prominent Swedish and Finnish commercial men. The object was to control goods from their landing in Norway till their re-shipment to Russia. It would appear that the Swedish Foreign Minister had made his Government responsible for the approval of arrangements without first consulting the Prime Minister or the Cabinet.

From enquiries made here we learn that the trouble has been practically overcome and that shipments are now permitted to proceed along the routes indicated in our previous report. Some feeling of soreness, however, exists in Sweden owing to the possibility of an undue preference being given to Norwegian routes and the risks of the creation of monopolies controlled from outside Swedish borders.

Touching the question of the exportation of German pharmaceutical products via Holland to the U. S. A. it would appear that the statements made that large quantities of these goods have been accumulating on the quays at Amsterdam must have been somewhat exaggerated as one hears that very few claims have been received here from American importers on this score. In any case this market has for a long period not been unsettled, if at all, by exceptionally cheap or abundant offers of synthetic and other German preparations from New York which otherwise would doubtless have reached us. The extraordinary high level of prices attained by some of these products, which are presumably still unhindered by German proclamations, must surely by now have proved exceedingly tantalizing to their original monopolists and after the prolonged absence of supplies, one must of necessity infer that they cannot be spared or are unobtainable. In the light of these facts the new Board of Trade warning would appear somewhat grotesque if specially intended to apply to chemical imports from the United States. The notice runs as follows:—

"The Board of Trade desire to warn importers that goods which originated in an enemy country, even though they may have left enemy territory and become neutral property before the war, are liable to seizure under the Customs War Powers Act, 1915, if imported without the Board's permission."

Such permission is as a rule granted only upon production of incontrovertible evidence that the identical goods which it is desired to import left enemy territory before the war. The evidence should be produced, and the Board's authority obtained before any steps are taken to have the goods shipped to this country.

One of the most important questions which in the coming year will engage the attention of all classes of business men in this country is, "What action will Germany take to re-establish her foreign trade and what means should be adopted to effectively protect the progress already made in supplying our own wants with those commodities hitherto mainly, if not exclusively, derived from German sources?" One may safely infer that this question has already for some time past engaged the attention of the German Commercial Ministry and it behooves us to get all our arrangements well under way before peace is declared.

## Review of British Drug and Chemical Markets

**1915 a Record-Breaking One, Says London Correspondent—War Has Caused Complete Chemical Reorganization in England.**

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The year now drawing to a close may be safely characterized as a record-breaking one as far as the interests of the drug and chemical trades are concerned. There is abundant evidence to show that the judgment of some of the leading militarists, diplomatists and financiers of Europe has been rudely upset by the expansion of the war. It is small wonder, therefore, if European commercial and industrial interests,—which had clearly never been consulted or allowed to advise from the first, or things might have been very different—should during the present year have had to contend with a condition of things quite unlooked for and unparalleled in any previous period.

The manufacturing and wholesale chemical trade of Europe during 1915 has probably suffered a greater upheaval than any other branch of industry and the events and changes which have been weekly chronicled in your columns bear testimony to the far-reaching effects produced by the war in most of the markets of the world.

In summarizing the past year's trade of this country it must be borne in mind that our chemical manufacturers have been handicapped by the withdrawal from their midst of so many men of military age. Chemists, managers, clerks and workmen and in many cases directors and partners, have enlisted. The ever-increasing demand for munitions has likewise led to the conversion of many works in their entirety into State establishments so that for these and similar reasons the regular output of chemicals has been materially interfered with. It has come, therefore, as an agreeable surprise that notwithstanding the many existing restrictions, our over-seas trade for the last 11 months shows a considerable increase in value over the same period in 1914 and 1913, the figures being £2,745,000 against £2,079,000 and £2,145,000 respectively.

On the retail side the pharmacist has also had to adapt his business to existing circumstances of reduced staff and higher prices, but the public have frequently accepted the situation and reports from all quarters, especially those contiguous to camps and munition works, have found trade satisfactory. Thus the wholesale, export and retail departments of the trade may be said to have more than held their own during the year.

The earlier months were much occupied in the discussion of several important trade problems arising out of our being unprepared and unable to redress the shortage of supplies of chemical products from Germany which were more or less alien monopolies. In the forefront were: the vexed question of the aniline colors and dyestuffs and the formation of a State-supported dye industry, the temporary "avoidance" of the patents and trade-marks of certain synthetic medicines which were found, at any rate for the time being, indispensable. This last problem has apparently been solved by effecting a clean sweep of the whole category of fancy named remedies mostly derived from Germany. Our medicos no longer prescribe them, and in cases where their equivalents are difficult to obtain, or are procurable only at exorbitant prices, the profession is falling back upon the older alkaloids, glucosides and galenicals, many of which perhaps "touch the spot" equally well, if not with greater safety, to the confiding patients.

Our markets having been deprived of German supplies of potassium, quinine and bromine—which last we hoped would be regularly forthcoming from Michigan—but where is it?—and the absence of a few other items from the same Teutonic source have brought about their own individual rocket-like crises and the consternation of those who, like yourself, Mr. Editor, have to correct and issue "up-to-date" price lists weekly.

The Far Eastern markets have been free from excitement this year. Silver has played an important role in forming values, especially during the recent appreciation of that metal. India has benefited by the enormous growth of the natural indigo industry and the improved demand for shellac and sennas. Japan has remained normal to quieter in her dealings in chemicals. Camphor and menthol, until recently, lacked animation so that, speaking generally, the Far Eastern markets have not been so much affected by the war as might have been expected.

Our general imports of chemicals and drugs from the United States have been on a scale far exceeding in magnitude any previous experience and it will probably never be known to what gigantic figures the imports of chemicals for munitions have extended. Some criterion may be formed by recognizing the fact that the United States has thereby become a creditor country, and reversed the balance of trade between us mainly during the current year.

## Russian Pharmaceutical Markets are Very Strong

(From Our Own Correspondent)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 10.—The tone of the Russian market for pharmaceutical goods is one of great strength the whole country over and for the past few months has been characterized by progressive and substantial advances in prices for practically every item in the list of pharmaceutical chemicals that comes from abroad, besides the appreciation in the value of such goods as are made in the country itself. In Petrograd and in Moscow, particularly, notable advances in all departments of the chemical market are registered. Others, again, but a very limited number, remain practically as before.

The price quoted at Petrograd for camphor is 63-65r. (\$31.50-\$32.50) per pood (36 pounds), white arsenic is quoted at 20.25-20.50r. (\$10.12-\$10.25) per pood in lumps and 20r.-25r.25c (\$10-\$10.12) in powder. Sal ammoniac is not to be obtained on the market. Mercury in bottles of 2 poods 35g funts is advancing in price and is quoted at 340r. (\$170). Tartaric acid is quoted 110r.-112r. (\$55-\$56) and citric acid 125-127r. (\$62.50-\$63.50). Bicarbonate of soda 2r.25c (\$1.12) per pood. Practically the same state of affairs obtains, though perhaps even intensified, at Nishni Novgorod. Glauber salt is quoted there at 2r.40c. (\$1.20) per pood and beeswax, Russian, at 48r. (\$24). Russian turpentine at 6r.50c. (\$3.25); glycerine, refined, at 24 r. (\$12); bicarbonate of soda, 3r.-40c.-60c. (\$1.70-\$1.80); tartaric acid, 120r. (\$60); citric acid, 160r. (\$80); muriatic, 5r.60c. (\$2.80); carbonic acid, 7r.50c. (\$3.75); chloride of lime, 10r. (\$5) per pood.

At Samara on the Volga the price for camphor is 64r.75c.-65r.-50c. (\$32.37-\$32.75) per pood; potash, 6r.25c.-50c. (\$3.12-\$3.25); tartaric acid, 108-110r. (\$54-\$55); citric acid, 120-122r. (\$60-\$61); turpentine, Russian, 5r.50c.-6r.25c. (\$2.75-\$3.12); bicarbonate, 3r.50-75c. (\$1.75-\$1.87).

It should be observed in connection with these quotations from various parts of the country that the distances separating the markets named are enormous, and although they are largely influenced by their geographical position relatively to the points on the coast through which the goods are imported, there are also local considerations which are even more powerful, such as the means of transport by river and road, the former being paralyzed all the winter by the ice, and the latter being frequently almost useless between summer and winter until the snow is deep enough to make good sledge roads. For these reasons deliveries from the sources of supply to the merchants are rendered difficult as well as the distribution by the merchants to the smaller market centers of Russia.

What is said of Petrograd may be repeated to a large extent respecting Moscow as well where, if anything, however, the difficulty in obtaining chemicals is still very keenly felt and the difficulties of distribution as described above are likewise very formidable. There is no sign in either Petrograd or Moscow of any weakening in the tone of the market at all. From time to time there is what might be termed a lull, when it would appear consumers consider that it is impossible to do business at the prices asked. But the demand is insistent, the prices required are obtained, and a comparison with previous quotations will show that it is the holder of the goods that has the advantage.

## New York Markets

**Prices Mainly Show an Advancing Tendency, Though Declines in Carbolic Acid, Acetanilid and a Few Other Articles are Recorded.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1916—Notwithstanding the holiday dullness sharp uplifts in prices were witnessed, covering mercury, hard and soft mercurials, coumarin, grains of paradise, ipecac, valerian roots, and American saffron flowers, while moderate price gains on gum aloe, burdock root, collodion, blue vitriol, corn syrup and other commodities were established. Sharp reductions in values covered arnica flowers, acetanilid, carbolic acid, foenugreek seed, scammony resin and Valencia saffron flowers, due mostly in part to more liberal offerings and less interest shown by buyers.

Opium, quinine, codeine and morphine are being quoted at firmer values by makers and orders for the past week have been moderate for domestic account, while export sales were fair in the aggregate. Stock taking by numerous firms tended to hold business largely in check.

Prospects for higher prices, based on a pronounced shortage of spot supplies are very promising, covering particularly mercurials, quicksilver, medicinal oils, spices and botanical drugs. In view of a shortage and the enhanced cost of cinchona bark, some further developments in the nature of sharp price fluctuations on quinine are confidently looked for.

The year 1915 will stand on the records as being a year of most sensational changes, accompanied by unusually heavy transactions. Entering into the new year, indications are the uncertainties surrounding the market will continue and make it difficult for the trade to define the situation. There are numerous factors, which are apt to influence prices and it is practically impossible to attempt to forecast the future.

Taking into consideration the meager supplies of mostly all spices, prospects for extremely high price levels, during the first half of 1916, are not improbable. Pepper is being held at prohibitive figures in sympathy with rapid advances in freights and advices from some quarters that it is impossible to arrange for future shipment until the situation is relieved. Spot cloves are scarce and tending upward, which is also true of cassia. All grades of ginger and mace are higher.

Seeds and leaves closed strong. Sharp advances in prices have been effected on various kinds of brown mustard seeds, turmeric and anise seeds. Sage is scarce and quoted wholly nominal. Moderate advances in prices covered cumin, Morocco kinds, and sunflower seeds, while slight reductions on foenugreek, coriander bleached and celery varieties are noted.

**Acetanilid**—The market is easier under more liberal offerings. Sellers lowered prices to \$1.10@1.20 a pound, as to size of purchase, but only a moderate volume of orders were booked, buyers apparently holding aloof for a further decline in values.

**Aloes**—Owing to a further marked shrinkage of spot supplies, prices of Curacao aloes tended upward, scoring an advance to 14c@15c a pound in cases, while powdered is being held at 17c@18c a pound, as to quantity and quality ordered.

**Anise Seed**—prices on Levant seed are  $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher, owing to a further curtailment of spot supplies and stronger primary markets. Sellers are naming 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@11 $\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound, according to quality and quantity ordered on the spot.

**Arnica Flowers**—Owing to a still further decrease in the demand and a slight accumulation of spot supplies, which led to larger offerings, a weaker tone pervades the market. Holders lowered quotations to 34c@36c a pound, as to quality and quantity purchased on the spot.

**Bleaching Powder**—Prices scored a further gain under a pronounced scarcity of spot stocks and an active inquiry. The market is unsettled and excited and no one cares to venture a prediction as to what higher levels values may reach. The output by makers is heavily oversold and offerings of lots for prompt delivery are decidedly light. Prices are nominally strong at 12c a pound, with sales of small parcels effected up to 14c a pound. We hear of a contract sale covering a fair quantity for delivery over 1916 at 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@10c a pound.

**Blue Vitriol**—The higher cost of copper and larger inquiries resulted in an upward trend of the market. Sellers are quoting 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@16c, according to terms of sales, and there

has been a fair volume of sales involving jobbing lots on the spot. In the absence of offerings of carlots, quotations closed nominal.

**Burdock Root**—A scarcity of spot stocks and steady inquiries resulted in a further rise in prices of about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. Sellers are quoting 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@25c a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered, and buyers are experiencing some difficulty in making purchases below the quoted inside range of values.

**Cade Oil**—A further decrease in spot stocks and a steady demand created a stronger sentiment in trade circles. Holders advanced quotations to 35c a pound and there is a marked inclination to refuse to shade this figure, while some holders are asking higher values.

**Carbolic Acid**—A weaker trend of the market which was attributed to a further decrease in the demand and some selling pressure resulted in sales at 15c@25c below recent prices paid. Dealers are naming \$1.35 for supplies in drums and in some cases down to \$1.30 is being accepted, but moderate lots are available at the latter figure. The close was weak at \$1.30@1.45 a pound for supplies in drums and at \$1.35@1.50 a pound for supplies of U.S.P. crystals.

**Celery Seed**—The market is slightly lower under more liberal offerings and a slow demand. Holders reduced quotations on spot lots  $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 28c@28 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound, as to terms of sale.

**Chloroform**—Manufacturers in some quarters announced an advance in prices of 10c, bringing the spot quotation up to 70c a pound f.o.b. New York, terms 30 days or less one per cent in ten days. Containers are charged for extra under usual conditions. A larger inquiry and moderate spot stocks for immediate delivery served in part to stimulate an upward trend of the market.

**Cocoa Butter**—Leading makers advanced prices 3c to 38c to 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for bulk and 39c@40c a pound for supplies in boxes. The enhanced cost of production and a seasonable demand, coupled with a shrinkage in spot stocks, tended to stimulate the upward trend of the market.

**Codeine**—Only a moderate volume of orders has been booked for account of domestic and export buyers. Domestic makers are repeating quotations on the bulk basis for phosphate at \$6.35 an ounce, for nitrate and muriate, \$7.50 and alkaloid \$8.40 a ounce, in one-ounce vials, covering 10-ounce lots, in one delivery.

**Cod Liver Oil**—In some quarters higher prices on Norwegian oil are named, certain brands being held at \$85 a barrel, while other brands are being offered at \$80 and below. Newfoundland oil is being held at \$62.50@65 a barrel, as to brand. Quotations are firmer and tended upward toward the close under larger inquiries, particularly in the Canadian market, where it is wanted among the supplies for war purposes. Cable offerings from Norway involved several 50 to 100 barrel lots at \$80@82 a barrel for prompt shipment, f.o.b. Norway.

**Collodion**—Manufacturers advanced quotations 2c to 30c @32c a pound, according to size of purchase. Smaller spot supplies and steady inquiries served to force values to higher levels.

**Copper Carbonate**—Prices show more strength under further inroads of spot stock and a better demand. Holders are demanding 21c and upward as to terms of sale.

**Corn Syrup**—Quotations are firmer in sympathy with the higher cost of corn. Manufacturers in most quarters have raised prices 4c to \$2.26 per 100 pounds for 42 degrees.

**Coumarin**—A further material decrease in spot stocks and more active inquiries, resulted in a sharp advance in prices. Sellers are demanding \$7@7.50 a pound, as to quantity ordered, showing a net gain of 25c a pound for the week ended to-day.

**Foenugreek Seed**—Lack of improvement in the demand is responsible for a decline in values, which were lowered 1c to 3c@3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound. There were few buyers of importance.

**Glycerin**—Distillers continue to adhere to former prices of 60c a pound, with but moderate sales reported, owing to orders being booked by second hands, who are still in control of the market at prices ranging from 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and over for chemically pure. As numerous contracts held by second hands will expire this month, buyers will probably experience some diffi-



culty in making purchases below the quotations of domestic distillers. In the dynamite grade trade continues slow with sales recorded at 45c, but for this quality of glycerin distillers are still adhering to 50c and 55c a pound.

**Grains of Paradise**—A scarcity of spot stocks and limited offerings resulted in a sharp gain in prices. Holders are now quoting 70c@75c a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered, showing a net advance for the week of 15c a pound. Prospects for further gains in values, based on smaller supplies and urgent needs of consumers, are very promising.

**Guarana**—Prices closed stronger and higher, owing to a scarcity of spot supplies and a better inclination by buyers to take hold. Sellers are quoting whole at \$1.20@1.25 and powdered at \$1.30@1.35 a pound, as to quantity purchased.

**Ipecac Root**—Values closed decidedly stronger and show a further sharp gain under a good demand and small spot stocks. Holders are now asking from \$3.25 to \$3.40 for whole Cartagena while powdered lots are held at \$3.50@3.75 a pound, as to terms of sale.

**Mercury**—An active demand, together with a further diminution of spot stocks resulted in additional sizable sales at higher values. Sellers in most quarters are refusing to shade \$1.55@1.60 per pound in flasks, while jobbers are booking orders at \$1.85 to \$1.90 per pound in flasks for spot lots. Buyers are experiencing some difficulty in purchasing lots for prompt delivery. This advance has caused a corresponding increase in both hard and soft mercurials, as follows: Mercury bisulphate, \$1.56@1.61; blue mass, 98c@1.03; blue ointment, 33 1/4%, \$1.06@1.11; 50%, \$1.14@1.19; calomel, American, \$1.88; corrosive sublimate, crystals, \$1.70; powdered, \$1.65; red precipitate, \$1.91; white precipitate, \$2.01.

**Morphine**—Only a small hand-to-mouth business is being carried on with domestic consumers, while the booking of export orders was moderate for the past week. Makers are repeating former prices on the bulk basis of \$5.50 an ounce for sulphate and muriate in five-ounce containers and acetate and alkaloid are being held at \$6.95 in ounce packages, covering twenty-five ounce lots, in one delivery.

**Mustard Seed**—All brown varieties show a sharp rise in prices, owing to a scarcity of spot supplies and stronger primary markets. Holders advanced quotations 1c to 12 1/2c@13c on Bari, 12 1/4c@12 1/2c on Sicily and 12 1/2c@13c a pound on California, seed, all according to quality and quantity purchased.

**Nux Vomica**—The market is stronger in sympathy with higher primary markets, due in part to higher freight rates and scarcity of shipping room abroad, which is leading to a further curtailment of spot stocks here. In some quarters sellers are refusing to shade 7c a pound on parcels of whole nux vomica, while powdered is held at 9c@10c a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered.

**Opium**—According to reports from Salonika the supply of Servian gum, including the production in Bulgaria and Macedonia has been shipped to Germany and Austria, leaving no supplies to be delivered to other consuming countries. This coupled with shipments closed from Turkish ports leaves only Persia to supply the local market. The domestic demands lack animation and export orders show a further decrease. Makers are quoting as heretofore \$11 a pound for druggists' quality in cases, while jobbing lots are selling at \$11.05 a pound. Powdered and granular are still held at \$12.25 for the former, and at \$12.50 a pound for the latter.

**Quinine**—The high cost of cinchona bark is sustaining a firm trend of prices. The demand from domestic buyers has been moderately fair, which also applies to export sales. Offerings were repeated by makers on the bulk basis of 75c an ounce for sulphate in 100-ounce lots. Second hands are quoting \$1.05 up to \$1.15 an ounce, but most sales were booked at \$1.10. Unconfirmed reports note fair supplies are being held in warehouse which are controlled by a few strong hands and being withheld for higher values.

**Saffron Flowers**—Supplies of American are meeting with an active demand and owing to a marked reduction of spot stocks, prices moved up to higher levels. Sellers are quoting 20c above recent sales prices and \$1.20 to \$1.25 a pound is being generally named, according to quality and quantity ordered. Valencia flowers show a reduction in price under more liberal offerings and we are informed of sales at 15c lower down to \$11.10 a pound.

**Scammony Resin**—Larger arrivals and a general absence of buyers resulted in a downward course of the market for spot supplies. Sellers lowered quotations 10c to \$1.90@2.00 a pound, according to quality and quantity ordered.

**Silver Nitrate**—Prices for this salt have been lowered under more liberal offerings. Sellers are now booking orders at 34 5/8c@36 5/8c an ounce, showing a fractional decline for the week of 1/4c an ounce.

**Soap**—Prices are being held firmly and for Conti's castile soap involving shipments over 1916, holders have advanced quotations to 15c a pound. Other offerings involved spot lots of white at 13c@15c, green at 9 1/2c@10c, mottled at 8c@10c, and powdered white at 20c@21c a pound, all according to quantity and brand ordered. A maker of a well-known brand of pure white soap raised his price 2c a pound above figures announced by other makers for deliveries covering last year, bringing the price up to 15c a pound.

**Turmeric Root**—Spot stocks being practically exhausted, which, together with a good demand, resulted in a sharp uplift of values. Sellers are quoting 1 1/2c higher, naming .09c@.09 1/4c a pound, as to quality and quantity purchased of Aleppy and Madras kinds.

**Valerian Root**—Belgium root is being held at higher figures in some quarters, owing to prospective further inroads in spot stocks. Some holders are asking up to 50c for whole and 55c a pound for powdered on the spot, while others are quoting 45c and over for whole, as to quality and size of purchase, showing a net gain for the week of about 15c a pound.

## Phenol in Better Supply and Prices are Declining

**Thomas A. Edison and Dow Chemical Company Plants  
Making Several Tons a Day—Leading Jobber Offers  
Supplies at Lower Quotations.**

The scarcity of phenol has been of marked effect upon the drug trade during the past year. Some of the interesting developments in connection with this acid are related in a review of the drug market for 1915 published on page 2 of this issue. WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS has predicted for some weeks that phenol would be in better supply and could be had at lower prices after the first of the new year. This prediction is borne out by the announcement by brokers that bulk crystals are to be had at from \$1.35 to \$1.40, while for deliveries throughout the year contracts are being entered into at 85c@90c.

A leading jobber quotes the following prices to the retail drug trade: Carbolic crystals, bulk, \$1.20 to \$1.30 per lb.; 10 and 15-lb. can, \$1.30 to \$1.45; crystals, 1-lb. bottles, \$1.35 to \$1.50.

At the beginning of the war very little phenol was manufactured in this country. The withdrawal of German supplies left our manufacturers of medicinal products and dyestuffs in a predicament, and phenol ascended the price scale from seven or eight cents to \$1.75 a pound. During the latter part of 1915 active preparations were made by a number of plants for the manufacture of phenol in this country, and although these efforts were successful the product was quickly bought up by agents of foreign governments for use in making picric acid for explosives, and the drug trade received very little.

### Edison Plants Have Big Output

Three plants, at least, are now turning out a good grade of phenol, and WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS understands that none of their product is being used for explosives. Two of these plants are operated by Thomas A. Edison, who makes the following signed statement for this publication:

"In regard to the phenol manufactured by me let me say that I have two factories, one of which manufactures about 7,000 pounds daily, and the other 6,000 pounds daily. The

latter will have a capacity of 9,000 pounds daily a little later on. The whole of this phenol is used in the United States, and none exported as phenol, or in the form of picric acid."

The Dow Chemical Company, of Midland, Mich., is understood to be making phenol on a large scale. Our information is to the effect that the plant's output is at present two tons a day. Very soon this will be increased to three or four tons a day. It is said that the Dow Chemical Company has contracted for its entire 1915 output at 80c@85c a pound.

#### Total Production Equal to Consumption Prior to the War

Another concern, which is making phenol on a large scale, but which is at present selling little or none to the drug trade, permits WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS to make the following statement:

"It is our opinion that the total production of phenol in this country has already reached, if not exceeded, the consumption prior to the war, but almost entirely due to the manufacture of synthetic phenol from benzol, and more plants are in course of construction which have not yet produced a pound.

"However, we believe that substantially all of this increased production is ultimately finding its way into explosive manufacture, most of it being contracted for for such purposes before a pound has been turned out, and for some time in advance.

"There has also been an increase in the production of natural phenol from coal tar due to the fact that even small amounts have been recovered where it was not remunerative heretofore to attempt to recover these small quantities. While some of this will undoubtedly find its way into the drug trade during the next year we doubt whether that trade has arranged to secure sufficient phenol to supply its requirements, and we do not look for much change in price as long as the demand for phenol is so greatly increased due to the war's requirements."

During the first nine months of 1915 the imports of phenol amounted to 1,706,351 pounds, valued at \$97,494, compared with 6,088,829 pounds, valued at \$344,909 for the corresponding period in 1914.

## Phenol Shortage Affects Salicylates and Benzoates

### Potassium Salts Go High in Price Owing to Cessation of Potash Imports—Formaldehyde in Good Supply—a Review of the Past Year.

By GEORGE SIMON

Vice-President of the Heyden Chemical Works

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS has asked me for an expression of my views regarding the market fluctuations of salicylates, benzoates, potassium salts, formaldehyde, etc., during the year 1915, and a review of the factors which have influenced the market of these items during the year.

The prices of salicylic acid, sodium salicylate and methyl salicylate have been entirely governed by the market conditions of phenol. At the beginning of the year, fair quantities of this product were still available and shipments of considerable size arrived from England, so that salicylates could be supplied by the manufacturers at about 60c per pound. Early in February, however, conditions became very stringent. The importations of phenol from England and Germany ceased entirely, as both countries prohibited exportation of the product, and America therefore depended for its supply of phenol on the domestic production, which at that time was insignificant.

The available supplies of phenol were rapidly consumed, and in March the price for this product had almost reached the \$1 mark, causing a corresponding increase in the prices of salicylates.

In May the price of salicylic acid and methyl salicylate was

\$1.20 per pound and that of sodium salicylate 5c per pound higher in accordance with the higher cost for the manufacture of this product. By that time the manufacture of synthetic phenol commenced to grow, but as fast as more phenol was supplied, the picric acid manufacturers took it up, causing a further increase in price, which went gradually up to \$1.50, \$1.75, until it reached about \$2 in November, and even at this figure only small quantities were offered.

#### Salicylates Followed in Upward Trend

The prices in salicylates, of course, followed. In July salicylic acid was quoted by manufacturers at \$1.40, in September at \$1.50, in October at \$2.25, and in November at \$2.50 per pound, quotations for methyl salicylate and sodium salicylate advancing in the same proportion. These are, of course, the manufacturers' prices, and as only small quantities of salicylates could be made, much higher figures were realized by second hand.

In salol, the stringency caused by lack of phenol, was increased through the difficulties experienced in obtaining the phosphorus and chlorate compounds necessary for the manufacture of this product, but the quotations of the manufacturers kept in about the same proportion as those for the other salicylates. In March the price was \$1.60, in July \$2.50, and in November \$3.50 to \$3.75 per pound. These advances were entirely governed by the prices of the raw materials, phenol, salicylic acid, and the phosphorus and chlorate compounds.

#### Difficult to Forecast Future

You ask me for an expression in regard to the future possibilities as to supplies and prices. It is, of course, difficult to forecast the market movements, but I see at the present time no decisive factor which would bring about a radical change in the prices of salicylic acid, sodium salicylate and methyl salicylate or salol. The demand for these products is still in excess of the supply, and the raw materials are still very high in price and difficult to get.

BENZOATES—Benzoic acid and sodium benzoate are mostly used in this country for the preservation of food products. The American market depends entirely upon Germany for its supplies of benzoic acid, from which the benzoate of soda is manufactured in this country.

At the end of last year considerable quantities of benzoic acid arrived from Germany, but the English blockade prevented further shipments from reaching this country and the consequence was a scarcity of supplies, which at the end of the year had reached a point where the market is almost bare of these products.

The prices for benzoic acid and benzoate of soda, which were at the beginning of the year about 70c per pound, went up to \$1.40 in March, \$1.75 in May, \$2.25 in June, \$3 in September, and reached \$3.75 to \$4.50 per pound in December.

Through the scarcity and the high price of benzoate of soda, many manufacturers have been forced to discontinue the use of the product. It is unlikely that considerable quantities of benzoic acid can be produced in this country in the near future, and I believe, therefore, that the product will remain scarce or unobtainable for some time yet.

#### Good Supply of Formaldehyde

FORMALDEHYDE is manufactured in the United States in sufficient quantities to supply the demand. The domestic producers have not changed their price one bit since the European war broke out, and the product is to-day quoted at exactly the same figures which it was sold for two years ago.

POTASSIUM SALTS—It is a well-known fact that Germany possesses the only deposits of potash from which this product is, at present, obtainable in a large way. As no German goods can reach this country as long as the English blockade is maintained, the scarcity of potassium salts will probably continue till the end of the European war, or till a modification in the blockade may have been obtained.

The prices for all potassium salts, which advanced five-fold or more since the beginning of the year, are, therefore, likely to go up still further.

Some potash has been found in various places of the United States. It remains to be seen whether the deposits are large enough to make commercial exploitation in a large way possible.

## Quinine Fluctuations In Past Year Sensational

**This Drug Has Contributed Interesting and Startling Developments in World's Markets—Withdrawal of German Supply Big Factor.**

The sensational fluctuations which have taken place in the prices of quinine during 1915 have contributed one of the most remarkable features to a remarkable year in the drug market. Owing to the general use of this drug, it has attracted more widespread attention and figured more largely in bringing the general situation regarding the drug market before the public than any other one factor.

The year opened with an active market due to increasing demands for war purposes, with the manufacturers selling the sulphate in 100-ounce tins at 26c. This quotation continued until the middle of the year, when an increase in the price in the foreign markets brought about a fever of speculation among the jobbers and retailers in this country with the result that the manufacturers were forced to raise the price to protect themselves. Early in June the price was advanced to 28c and during the last half of the year it increased at intervals to 30c, 33c, 40c and 50c, to a final closing price at the end of the year at 75c, the highest price since 1886. The shortage of production and the world-wide disturbance of commercial conditions, which made it practically impossible to get shipments of cinchona bark from Java to this country, aided the unprecedented demand both at home and abroad in keeping prices up.

### Withdrawal of German Supply

But the chief cause of the early advance of the price in this country was due to the fact that the enormous supplies from the German factories were completely cut off from the markets of the world. Of the total world's production of 17,000,000 ounces it is estimated that about 7,000,000 ounces were produced by the large German factories and the sudden cutting off of this supply was not without effect in the markets of the world and tended to cause a panic among the dealers of this country.

### Second Hand Market Chaotic

The situation in quinine in the market controlled by second hands was even more wild and chaotic than were conditions in the manufacturing field. In spite of the fact that producers in this country took every precaution to prevent speculation, considerable quantities were accumulated with brokers, jobbers and enterprising retailers who hoped to take advantage of the high offers which were being made by agents of foreign governments.

The gradual increase in price in the London market, combined with the embargo placed by Great Britain on exports of the salt, were the chief contributing causes to the speculative tendencies in America. Early in October the London buyers were offering 2s 9d and this increased during the month until the prices reached 3s 8d, while early in November the quotation soared to 6s, with sales reported at even higher prices. In their endeavors to take advantage of these exceptional offers the domestic jobbers forced the price first beyond the dollar mark and later beyond the two dollar mark, with many sales made in the last weeks of September and early in November at as high as \$2.75.

In November, however, the British embargo on exportations of quinine caused the London market to become dead with the result that there was a considerable slump in speculative prices in this country. Quotations were made at from 60c-80c, but these prices did not long remain in effect for the advance by manufacturers in December to 75c caused another upward movement and the year closed with offers made at around \$1.15 in 100-ounce tins.

### Our Imports in 1915 Fall Off

The enormous effect which the increased demand for quinine abroad had on the American market will be easily comprehended by a comparison of the figures for the imports and exports for the first nine months of 1915 with those of

a similar period for 1914. During the first three quarters of 1914, 2,069,370 ounces of quinine valued at \$417,318 were brought into the domestic market from foreign countries, while for the same period in 1915 only 657,611 ounces valued at \$165,247 were imported. Exports of quinine made abroad and shipped to this country for re-exportation in 1914 amounted to 2,877 ounces valued at \$690, while during the first nine months of the last year, 71,143 ounces valued at \$19,672 were thus re-exported. The decline in the imports of cinchona bark in the first nine months of 1915 as compared to the same period in 1914 amounted to about 200,000 pounds. The figures show that in 1914, 3,236,785 pounds worth \$483,403 were brought into this country, while in 1915 there were 3,073,307 pounds worth \$453,699. The figures for the last three months of the year would show even greater disparity, however, for during that time importations have been nearly at a standstill.

One of the most praiseworthy features of the market during the year was the way in which the manufacturers endeavored to protect their regular customers. Although the prices greatly advanced and there seemed to be no prospect of replenishing the rapidly vanishing stocks, the chief handlers continued to fill their contracts at the original price. Extreme precautions were taken to prevent quantities from getting into the hands of the speculators and even the regular customers had to be satisfied with ounces instead of the pounds their orders called for.

### The Bark Growers' Agreement

Back of all other considerations tending towards a sensational market is to be found the adherence of the Java cinchona bark growers and the Continental manufacturers of quinine to the bark price maintenance agreement of July, 1913, the object of the contracting parties being to maintain prices at a relatively higher level. The conditions which brought about this agreement were to the effect that the low unit price for cinchona bark at the Amsterdam auctions had long been a cause for complaint to the Java planters, and that if a certain value per unit were not guaranteed to manufacturers in Europe, planters would erect their own factories and desist from shipping bark to Europe.

The agreement was made, the average unit price being fixed at 2.01 cents American currency. This arrangement was supposed to be sufficient to establish a 25-cent market for quinine, a level that was reached before the end of the year in which the agreement became effective. Since that time there has been no recession in price, and from present considerations, it is extremely improbable that the low figures of 1910-11 will dominate in a number of years to come.

## SHORTAGE OF TRANSPORTATION HAS AFFECTED VARNISH GUM MARKET

Normal is a word fairly descriptive of the varnish gums market at the beginning of the year 1915. Prices were slightly higher due to extra war risk insurance and advanced freight rates, but even the most pessimistic could see nothing in this situation that was at all indicative of the acute stage which was to be reached before the close of the year. And this stage was not reached by the sudden injection of any disturbing factors, but was induced rather by the gradual and steady depletion of transportation facilities, occasioned by the requisitioning of the steamers by England for use in transporting troops. The resulting scarcity of tonnage interfered more and more with the free movement outward of the gums to the United States and other countries, until at the end of the year the situation had become rather grave.

The prices, however, remained at relatively low levels during the greater part of the year; the first general sharp advance occurring simultaneously with improved business conditions early in the fall or late summer. From then on the consumption exceeded the imports and visible supplies were soon exhausted.

The outlook for the future is a rather gloomy one for varnish gums so long as these conditions continue, for it is only through the resumption of a dependable maritime service with the Far East that relief may be had. Advances indicate that ample supplies of the gums are being offered in the primary markets, and the stringent conditions here would soon be alleviated could transportation facilities be obtained.



## Glycerin Affected by War Demand for High Explosives

**Thousands of Tons Made Up into Dynamite During Past Year—Supply for Normal Uses Has Been Greatly Decreased.**

### By A LEADING GLYCERIN MANUFACTURER

As readers of this publication well know the European war has been the leading factor in influencing the price and supply of crude and refined glycerin. When the war first started England placed an embargo on the exportation of crude glycerin, which caused prices to rise about 40 per cent, from 19½ to 26 cents for C.P. grade. The situation soon became easier, however, as England modified its embargo and permitted the exportation of glycerin under a system of special permits. At the beginning of 1915 the price was just a little above normal, and as very few expected a long continuance of the war the situation was not generally regarded as very serious.

During February, March, April and May England allowed the exportation of crude glycerin to the United States and the receipts were especially heavy, probably 15 per cent above normal for that period of the year, and a large part of this went into the manufacture of explosives and was later re-exported.

In the late spring England again placed an embargo on the exportation of glycerin. In June this was followed by an absolute embargo, which has continued ever since. France followed the example of England and refused to permit any more glycerin to leave that country, with the result that American manufacturers of explosives, with large orders on their hands for cordite, were obliged to obtain supplies of the crude glycerin at home. England normally exports to this country 9,000 tons of crude glycerin a year and France sends over about 8,000 tons, so the cutting off of this importation placed an unusually heavy load on American glycerin manufacturers, not only to supply the explosive makers, but also for other normal uses.

### Increased Production in 1915

Inasmuch as glycerin is only a by-product in soap-making it does not pay ordinary soap makers to deglycerize fats for the sole purpose of obtaining glycerin. Only about 8 per cent of the fats is extracted as glycerin, and the remainder must either be made up immediately into soap or stored away for future use. The high prices offered for glycerin and the urgent needs of the explosive makers have resulted in increased production in this country during 1915, but the limit of storage facilities will eventually be reached and it will no longer be profitable for soap makers to continue to pile up a huge surplus of soap fats for the sake of obtaining the glycerin.

The quantity of soap crude glycerin made in the United States annually is estimated at about 13,000 tons, these figures not applying, however, to production since the war began. From the candle industry there are obtained a further 4,000 tons, making a total of about 16,000 or 17,000 tons of crude glycerin produced in the United States a year. The imports of crude glycerin from Europe in 1909 amounted to 20,000 tons; in 1910, 17,300 tons and in 1912, 12,700 tons.

The latest available figures of the exports of the United States for 1915 at the time this is written show that for the first eight months of the year 7,218,673 pounds of dynamite and 30,581,727 pounds of gunpowder were exported. About 15 per cent of dynamite, or roughly 4,800 tons of glycerin entered into the manufacture of these explosives. Even in normal times the explosive industry takes about 50 per cent of the total production and importation of glycerin. Only about 10 per cent is refined for the drug trade. Next to explosives the largest user is the tobacco industry, it being largely utilized to keep chewing tobacco moist and pliable. The drug trade comes about third and it is largely used for printers' rollers and for leather tanning. Other uses include that of embalming fluid and flavoring extracts. A million or more

pounds are used annually in soda fountain beverages and extracts.

### Large South American Demand

Another factor bearing on the glycerin market has been the demand from South American countries, which before the war depended on Germany for crude glycerin. Unable to get any from Germany now they have come to the United States. Germany has used all her available supply at home and has commandeered fats wherever they could be found within the kingdom. Even cod liver oil, which Germany bought during the past year in extraordinarily large quantities, was utilized for making glycerin. It was even charged by the British Prize Court, which heard the case with reference to seizure of ships bearing lard from the United States to Germany, that this lard was to be used for making glycerin. These methods of obtaining glycerin are very expensive and would not be practicable except in such cases of dire need as are experienced during a great war.

Prices of glycerin (C.P. grade) during 1915 have shown a steady advance. In the early part of the year the price ranged from 19½ to 23 cents. In October the price had advanced to 37 cents and 60 cents was the prevailing quotation during November and December.

If the war should last another year, or longer, it is certain that the glycerin situation will become very serious. If the war should end within a few months it is hardly likely that the price would even then immediately recede as the demand for normal uses would for some time be active and urgent in view of the fact that many industries have been obliged to buy from hand to mouth for some time past.

## Cod Liver Oil Used in War; Germany Liberal Purchaser

By EDWARD P. HALS

The Norway cod liver oil market has, during 1915, gone through the most extraordinary experience ever known, solely on account of the influence of the European war and particularly because of Germany's great need for all kinds of fish oils.

The last sales in December, 1914, were for steam refined cod liver oil, \$18 to \$20 per barrel f. o. b. Norway. In February, 1915, the price began to advance until in March \$50 per barrel for new 1915 Lofot cod liver oil f. o. b. Norway was quoted. In April the price receded to about \$40 per barrel, influenced, no doubt, by the low price of \$30 to \$35 for the Newfoundland cod liver oil, of which large quantities at those prices were sold to Europe and the United States. Thereafter the price advanced rapidly until in July a sale at \$83 per barrel f. o. b. Norway was made. Since that time cod liver oil has had its ups and downs, mostly ups, and at the close of 1915 prices ranged from \$70 to \$80 per barrel, f. o. b. Norway and \$55 to \$60 per barrel f. o. b. Newfoundland, all prompt shipment.

Norway fish oil exports in hectoliters were as follows:

January to August, inclusive.		
COD LIVER OILS		
Steam refined .....	1915	1914
.....	85,560	32,340
Crude medicinal .....	9,150	3,320
COD OILS		
All kinds .....	38,340	23,550
Seal and whale oils .....	106,400	59,780
Herring oils .....	19,830	17,460
Total hectoliters .....	259,280	136,450

(Note—One hectoliter equals 26.417 gallons.)

What this year, the 1916 season, may bring in the way of surprises for the cod liver oil trade is impossible this early, to foretell accurately, but that for several years to come the price of cod liver oil will be higher than the average price for the years immediately preceding the war, is not improbable. The cause for this will be the great increased demands for the medicinal oils and also for the fish as food. Not alone medicinal cod liver oils, but all kinds of fish oils have been in great demand, consequently prices for all such products have attained a height never before known.

## Medicinal Synthetics Shut Out of the United States

**British "Order in Council" Has Kept from America  
Supply of German-Made Preparations Much Needed  
Here—Some Relief in Sight.**

By Dr. C. J. HERZOG

Manager Pharmaceutical Department The Farbwerke-  
Hoechst Company

When the war broke out the belligerent countries immediately placed an embargo on the exportation of medicinal products. Germany, the chief supplier of the world's requirements of medicinal synthetics, gave permission for the exportation to neutral countries of such quantities as were in proportion to ante-bellum requirements. Adequate supplies of the more important German products were thus assured for the United States' consumption. Shipments were received in neutral bottoms with little inconvenience, but with the understanding that these products were not to be resold outside of the United States.

This condition existed until the British "Order in Council" of March 12th went into effect. Since that time chaos has reigned. The "Order in Council" is designed to prevent trading of any kind between Germany and the outside world. It has had the effect of shutting off all German drug supplies from this country, as the "Order" made it impossible for goods of German origin to be moved even in neutral bottoms between neutral ports.

Supplies then on hand were very limited and as no means have been available of obtaining further stock of such products from Germany or other countries, the prices of drugs which were sold in competition, have risen to unprecedented heights.

Germany's present enemies, who were like all the rest of the world, largely looking to Germany for supplies, have since the beginning of the war by force of necessity, tried to become independent, but with little or no success. This is easily explained by lack of raw materials and the absence of Germany's highly trained chemists.

The majority of the more valuable synthetic medicinals enjoyed patent rights in the Allied countries as well as the neutrals, but the objection of Germany's ownership in the former was overcome by the abrogation of these rights. The output of the newly created industries in Great Britain and Allied countries is very limited, and the manufacturers there are having difficulty in supplying the enormous demand by the military, and the civil population in many instances is compelled to go without. This shuts off any possible hope of supplies reaching this country from these sources.

### Efforts to Manufacture in U. S.

Efforts have been made in sporadic instances to commence manufacturing in this country. These endeavors are attended by many handicaps and do not promise the necessary immediate relief. The very high prices of the raw materials and intermediate products and the threatening competition at the end of the war, deter possible manufacturers from going into the manufacture of products, whose total output is comparatively small. So, for instance, the prices of carboxylic acid, which is the base for acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) has risen from eight cents per pound to \$1.50 and it can hardly be obtained in sufficient quantities at this price, as the bulk of it goes into the manufacture of explosives, where money seems to be no object.

There is now a ray of hope that at least some of the more important products which are only obtainable in Germany, will be permitted to pass to this country. This is indicated by the recent action of the British Government of acceding to the request of the United States Government and allowing a six months' supply of salvarsan and neosalvarsan to be shipped from Rotterdam. The British Consul General of that

port has been instructed to issue permit upon application for such quantities.

The British and French Governments seem to have reached an agreement to permit the exportation of drugs in very exceptional instances to the United States on "humanitarian grounds." This much has been conceded as the result of the untiring efforts of the State Department which has manifested an unusual interest in connection with this matter.

## Peroxide of Hydrogen Situation Very Serious

**Lack of Importations of Barium Peroxide During  
the Past Year Causes Shortage of Important Anti-  
septic.**

By THE ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL  
COMPANY

Peroxide of hydrogen for technical and other purposes is made in this country in large quantities both from raw materials imported and of those made in this country. Importations of barium peroxide have been sporadic for quite a number of months and evidently not sufficient to supply the demand of hydrogen peroxide made from it as witnessed by the fact that a number of manufacturers of hydrogen peroxide have been compelled to stop work.

Hydrogen peroxide is also largely obtained from peroxide of sodium, the raw material for which has been made in this country by us for a great many years. This raw material, however, also serves for the preparation of an article used in a number of other important industries, and this finished article had to be imported to a larger extent than before owing to certain tariff changes. This imported article, of which considerable quantities are ready for shipment in Germany, could not go out of the country because the German Government would not allow the export, except under the guarantee that the goods should not be captured. This guarantee could not be given by this Government, and not before the end of September did the British Government consent to consider the importation into U. S. A., of goods purchased prior to March 1st. When this concession was finally made, negotiations were promptly taken up, but the process of bringing matters to conclusion has, naturally, been slow and tedious as it always is on such occasions. It is hoped now that the importations will come forward. Only when this is an accomplished fact will relief be in sight.

In the meantime bleachers are very seriously affected by being cut down in their requirements, the situation being aggravated through the lack of dyestuffs which again drove a great many manufacturers into bleaching goods which they had dyed before.

The situation of the chemically pure hydrogen peroxide for medicinal use has been equally affected in a very serious manner for the reasons above referred to.

**Cleveland, Ohio.**—A deal has been completed whereby the Standard Drug Company of this city acquires a renewal of the lease on one of its most valuable stores for ten years. The property is located at the southwest corner of Superior avenue and East Ninth street, one of the few twenty-four-hour points in the city. Here the night life of the city congregates, and as much business is done in the night time as in the daylight hours. The new lease carries with it rights to the store adjacent on the west and now occupied by an establishment of the United Cigar Stores Company. A gradual rental, in the neighborhood of \$120,000, is the consideration involved.

**Chicago, Ill.**—A building of four stories, with the ground occupied, at the corner of Franklin street and Calhoun place, has been purchased by Mrs. Nettie E. Gunder, vice-president of the J. A. Pozzoni Pharmacal Company. The building will be used for manufacturing purposes.

## 1915 Drug Market From the Buyer's Viewpoint

**How a Large Manufacturer of Pharmaceuticals Views  
the Disturbed Situation of the Past Year and the  
Outlook for the Future.**

By **PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY**

Purchasing drugs and chemicals during the past year for the pharmaceutical manufacturer and retailer has been an extremely difficult task. Prices for practically all raw materials employed in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals have advanced many times at frequent intervals owing to the heavy demand and to the embargoes which have been placed on certain commodities by nations now engaged in the European struggle. Many items are unobtainable; stocks of others are decreasing rapidly; and it is only a question of time when supplies of many more commodities will be exhausted, unless existing embargoes are modified and improved shipping facilities are in evidence, or provision made for their production in this country.

It has been necessary to exercise very careful judgment at all times while buying supplies during the past twelve to fifteen months. A sudden discontinuance of hostilities abroad would, while not affording immediate relief, unquestionably materially affect market conditions, and the average manufacturer is keenly alive to the possible result if caught with large stocks of high-priced products on hand, which must be sold at a figure much below his cost.

Many domestic commodities, which have been practically at the same figure for years, are now being affected materially, owing to the recent, heavy exports, and it is necessary to watch these items as carefully as one would the foreign market.

Drugs, chemicals and some metals have been advanced 300 to 500 per cent, yes, and some far more, particularly the alkaloids and alkaloidal salts. We might mention the following at random:

Epsom salts, which can be obtained normally at about 1c per lb., are now actually selling at 3½ to 5c per lb.  
Caustic soda has advanced from 2c to 4½c and 5c per lb.  
Acetanilid, 22 and 25c per lb. to \$1.00 and \$1.25 per lb.  
Carbolic acid, 10c to \$1.75 per lb.  
Bismuth metal, \$1.80 to \$3.25 per lb.  
Mercury, 50c to \$1.50 per lb.  
Belladonna leaves and root, 12 and 15c to \$1.50 and \$2.00 per lb.  
Couch grass, 5c to 75c per lb.  
Digitalis, 10c to 45c per lb.  
Aconite root, 8c to 20c per lb.  
Atropine alkaloid and sulphate, \$4.00 and \$4.50 to \$45.00 and \$50.00 per oz.  
Barium peroxide, 7 and 8c to 40 and 50c per lb.

Sulphuric, nitric and muriatic acids, and all potassium and coal tar preparations have advanced materially, also many others—too numerous to mention.

The prospects for 1916 are even more alarming than the conditions which confronted us at the beginning of 1915, since nearly all stocks of foreign origin are greatly depleted. There are two possible sources of relief:

The first is for the manufacturer acting in conjunction with our Government at Washington to petition the warring nations, to grant on grounds of humanity, the right to purchase and ship all commodities which cannot directly or indirectly be employed for the destruction of human life, but which on the contrary assist in its preservation. Even should this concession be granted, we should be facing a very grave problem in the lack of necessary ships for transportation of such articles.

The second is the necessary preparation for the cultivation of crude drugs and manufacture of chemicals in our own country. It has, we believe, been amply demonstrated that

this is possible. It therefore resolves itself into a question of comparative cost. But again, should this course be followed, it would be two or three years before conditions would approach the normal. In spite therefore of the American manufacturer's willingness to pay the outrageous prices asked, and even should all suggestions for relief be promptly adopted, we are still during the coming year facing a very grave famine in many of the important crude drugs and chemicals.

## 1915 Drug Market the Most Peculiar that Ever Existed

**A Greater Number of Articles Affected by European  
War than in Any Other Trade, Says Drug Buyer for  
Pharmaceutical House.**

By **H. N. DANEKER**  
Buyer for Sharp & Dohme

This market has presented the most unusual and peculiar situation that has ever existed, because the drug and chemical trade has had a greater number of articles affected by the European war than any other branch of trade.

This condition has been brought about by the great number of articles utilized by these lines that are imported. Many of them are not to be had in America, as well as quite a number, which while made in this country, are manufactured from foreign raw materials.

Most of both of these classes have had embargoes placed upon them by the countries of origin. This has resulted in making them very scarce and high in price.

Much material that was in transit, or in the ports of neutral nations, has been rendered difficult to get, owing to contraband and embargo regulations and insufficient shipping facilities.

Added to these difficulties were high insurance and freight rates, with the result that to-day trade is confronted with an exhausted condition of many items, great scarcity of others, and no surety of quantity or time of arrival of future supplies.

This situation has been further influenced by speculation, which always prevails under such conditions. The declaration of war immediately caused wild advances generally, after which the market became more steady, and on many articles settled down to more or less normal prices; afterwards advancing from time to time as the scarcity in finished products or raw materials became greater and increased restrictions were placed on shipments and transportation, until now the market more nearly represents the normal condition of supply and demand than at any time since the war began.

A wise conservation of supplies in all branches of the drug and chemical trade has made possible the conduct of business to date, and this policy must be continued until some relief is obtained.

### GERMAN BOYCOTT ON DYES

CHICAGO, Dec. 30—Germany's boycott against American merchants who want chemicals and dyestuffs—among them aniline dyes—is an accomplished fact. Even permission by Great Britain for vessels to pass the blockade will be unavailing.

This information was brought to Chicago to-day from first hand sources by Elmer R. Murphey, president of James H. Rhodes & Co., Chicago importers and manufacturers of industrial chemicals. Mr. Murphey got the notice direct from Dr. Hoenig, the foreign trade executive of the Foreign Office in Berlin, who gave him this statement:

"When your Government becomes neutral by action in place of words we will consider permitting exports, but as long as you supply munitions of war to the Allies, which may be permissible, and at the same time acquiesce in the throttling of shipment of non-contraband articles, done with a view of starving out the civilian population, we cannot treat with you."



## Past Year Without Parallel, Says Big Jobbing Concern

**McKesson & Robbins of New York Say it Has Been an Impossibility to Supply Normal Domestic Demand for Drugs.**

By **McKESSON & ROBBINS**

The past year has been without parallel in the history of the drug trade. Our market has been so depleted of stocks that it has been almost an impossibility to supply the normal domestic demand for many drugs and chemicals. This condition has been due not only to cessation or reduction of imports of many articles, but to the enormous export demand for medicaments of all kinds. In common with other houses we have had to conserve our stocks as much as possible in order to protect our home trade. Fluctuations have been so great that prices for months on many items have been nominal and subject to change at any moment.

The retail trade has been at times notified that prices could not be guaranteed and orders could only be accepted on an open basis. Speculation on many items has also resulted in the cutting down of quantities where our stocks were low or when we found dealers ordering amounts in excess of their usual requirements. This policy will have to be followed for some time to come as there is little if any prospect of obtaining adequate supplies of many imported chemicals, and also of such chemicals as are required for war purposes. Prices will remain high as long as the war lasts, and many items will go to higher figures than are now quoted.

*The retail druggist must be prepared to meet conditions by advancing his selling prices, basing them on present costs regardless of what his original cost may have been, and explaining to any that complain the present high cost of drugs and chemicals. He must do this to protect himself against the falling off in prices that will come when the war is over, and also when the lifting of any foreign embargo may for a time depress this market by setting free supplies in order to aid trade in some of the warring countries. If he does not do this he will suffer considerable loss later, or through having stocks on hand for which he has paid high prices and which competition will force him to sell at a loss.*

The retail trade are finding out during this period of agitation that their best friend and the only one who really looks after their interest, because it is to his interest to do so, is the jobber.

## Jobbers Deserve Credit for Protecting Retailers

**James W. Morrisson of Fuller-Morrisson Company Says They Could Often Have Sold at Better Profits During Past Year.**

By **JAMES W. MORRISON**  
President the Fuller-Morrisson Company

You ask us what is the condition in our market on drugs and chemicals. It is most difficult and unsatisfactory. As you know, many foreign owned or manufactured articles are now unobtainable, and others, both foreign and domestic, have advanced to unheard of prices. This has greatly complicated the wholesaler's position. Many wholesalers who had stocks of these articles on hand have had opportunities to sell them in round lots at a substantial profit. We think it is greatly to their credit that they have generally resisted this opportunity and have preferred to conserve their stocks

to meet the demands of their regular customers, even at the risk of a market decline involving considerable losses.

We think also that American manufacturers are generally deserving of great credit for the manner in which they have protected domestic contracts and have conserved their output for the domestic demand.

While no one can question the wisdom of the wholesaler who bases his prices to his customer on the market, that is, on what it will cost him to replace the goods sold, the effect on the retailer, in some localities, has been unfortunate, owing to the fact that the retail druggist, because of fear of competition, or for other reasons, has not always based his selling price on the cost of the goods to him. We urge upon retailers the necessity of recognizing their right to a profit, and the necessity of carefully scrutinizing costs on their purchases, and making their selling prices show a profit above these costs, no matter how unreasonable the resulting price to the consumer may seem to them. The retailer is certainly entitled to a legitimate profit on goods he has on hand during a rising market, and this particularly because it may be more difficult to get it when the market begins to decline.

## Photo Chemicals Are Now Being Made in This Country

Photographers and dealers in photo chemicals were among those hardest hit by the cutting off of the German supply of chemicals at the beginning of the war. During the last year the price of the chemicals used in the photographic trade has steadily risen until in many cases it has become almost prohibitive while some of the chemicals are entirely out of the market at present.

The pressing demand for metol, hydroquinone and various other chemicals used as developers has led several of the biggest chemical houses in this country to attempt the manufacture of these products, or of substitutes which have the same chemical action. Merck & Co. have for some time been making hydroquinone and it is reported that they have now put on the market photol, a substitute for metol. One of the largest chemical houses in New York has recently started the manufacture of photographic chemicals but its entire supply has been engaged for two years ahead by a large moving picture company.

Several other houses are also manufacturing these chemicals and the prospect is that the price will be considerably lower within the next six months.

Dealers in photographic supplies everywhere report an increase in business in spite of the general high prices. Soon after the war was declared a large photo supply concern bought up enormous supplies of needed chemicals with the result that it has been able to keep customers supplied at reasonable prices. It is reported that this company has now started to manufacture its own supplies. Schering & Glatz, New York, importers of German photo chemicals, have been practically out of the market for some months past.

Maximilian Toch, of the firm of Toch Brothers, which has recently started the manufacture of some of the more important photo chemicals, summed up the situation as follows:

"The position in the photographic chemical market is unprecedented. For instance, the potash salts are practically out of the market. Potassium bromide is used very largely for making silver emulsions. Sodium bromide is now made here to take its place. All of the photographic developers of the metol type which have all been made in Germany heretofore cannot be imported and therefore hydroquinone, which is made in America now, is used largely as a substitute and many photographers have gone back to pyrogallol acid.

"Wherever the soda salts can be substituted for the potash salts this is being done. Large quantities of barite coated paper used to be imported from Germany and France before the war but these are all coated in America now with American barium salts. Prices have risen as high as 1000 per cent on many of the materials used in photography. For instance, hydroquinone is to-day worth \$7.50 a pound and two years ago it was worth less than \$1.00. Metol, elon, enol, ortol, and all of those developers cannot be had at any price.

# Comparison of Original Package prices by Months as Published by Weekly Drug Markets in 1915

In most instances prices are manufacturers' quotations, but the unusual conditions of the past few months have made it necessary to quote prices asked by second hands when supplies were no longer available from manufacturers. These prices, as well as the succeeding table of jobbing prices, were taken from the first issue of each month.

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

ARTICLES	Quantity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Acetanilid .....	lb.	.32	.50	.50	1.10	1.25	1.00	.65	.75	1.10	1.00	1.10	1.25
Acetphenetidin .....	lb.	1.40	1.40	2.00	3.75	3.25	3.25	4.75	5.00	7.50	8.00	10.50	14.50
Agar Agar .....	lb.	.43	.37	.38	.37	.40	.35	.35	.35	.35	.33	.47	.47
Alcohol, 188-proof .....	gal.	2.58	2.59	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.58	2.62
Ammonium Bromide .....	lb.	.65	.65	.65	.75	1.00	1.00	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	3.25	3.50
Antimony Needles .....	lb.	.08	.08	.11	.11	.14	.18	.24	.25	.25	.22	.22	.30
Antipyrine .....	lb.	2.60	2.60	3.00	5.00	4.25	6.25	10.00	12.50	15.00	20.00	20.00	30.00
Argols .....	lb.	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18
Arsenic, White .....	lb.	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.04½	.04	.04	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03
Benzol, Pure White .....	gal.	.34	.35	.35	1.10	1.10	1.00	.75	1.00	.85	.90	.80	.90
Bismuth Citrate .....	lb.	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	3.25	3.25
Bismuth Salicylate .....	lb.	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	3.25	3.25
Bismuth Subcarbonate .....	lb.	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	3.25	3.25
Bismuth Subgallate .....	lb.	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.70	2.70
Bismuth Subnitrate .....	lb.	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.75	2.75
Caffeine Alk. ....	lb.	4.25	3.65	3.70	4.30	3.75	4.35	5.00	8.00	9.00	10.25	10.50	11.50
Camphor, Amer. ....	lb.	.45	.41	.41	.41	.41	.46	.43	.43	.43	.42	.45	.43
Camphor, Monobromated .....	lb.	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.50	1.60	1.95	2.00	2.00	2.50	3.65	3.65
Cantharides, Russian .....	lb.	5.00	5.00	6.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.50	4.00	3.50	3.50	4.00	4.50
Chloral Hydrate .....	lb.	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.75	.90	.90	.90	2.00	1.30	1.37
Chloroform .....	lb.	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.33	.40	.50
Cocaine Hydrochloride .....	oz.	4.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Codeine Alkaloid .....	oz.	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	8.40	6.55
Colocynth, Trieste, whole .....	lb.	.30	.30	.22	.25	.25	.25	.20	.22	.30	.22	.22	.22
Coumarin .....	lb.	3.25	3.45	3.40	4.55	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.50	7.00	8.00	7.25	7.50
Cream of Tartar, Cryst .....	lb.	.30	.29	.29	.29	.29	.35	.35	.33	.34	.34	.35	.36
Creosote, Beechwood .....	lb.	.75	.73	.73	.95	.90	.90	.95	.95	3.00	2.50	2.50	4.75
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste .....	lb.	.22	.22	.22	.22	.30	.35	.35	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32
Cuttlefish Bone, French .....	lb.	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.25	.25	.25
Cuttlefish Bone, Jeweler's, large .....	lb.	.75	.75	.75	.75	.65	.70	.70	.70	.70	.75	.75	.75
Epsom Salts, in bbls. ....	100-lb.	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50
Ergot, Russian .....	lb.	.90	.88	.85	.90	1.00	1.00	.90	.85	.80	.75	.68	.75
Formaldehyde, 40 p.c. ....	lb.	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09½	.09½	.09	.09	.09½
Glycerin, in cans, container added. ....	100-lb.	.23	.22	.22	.20	.19½	.21	.22	.22½	.24	.37	.60	.60
Guaicol, liquid .....	lb.	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.00	6.00	6.00
Guarana .....	lb.	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.20	1.10
Hydrogen Peroxide .....	gross	6.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.00	5.50	5.50	6.00	6.75	7.50	7.50
Hydroquinone .....	lb.	1.85	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.75	3.00	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Isinglass, Russian .....	lb.	5.00	5.00	4.75	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	7.00	7.00
lanolin, Hydrous .....	lb.	.60	.69	.69	.69	.69	.69	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.00	1.00
lanolin, Anhydrous .....	lb.	.90	.99	.99	.99	.99	.99	1.40	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.40	1.40
Licorice, Mass .....	lb.	.10	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.14	.14
Lycopodium .....	lb.	.70	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.00	.90	.85	.85	1.05	1.05	1.45
Manna, large flake .....	lb.	.75	.75	.70	.75	.70	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	1.00	1.00
Manna, small flake .....	lb.	.42	.43	.40	.40	.38	.45	.42	.42	.40	.55	.90	.90
Manna, sorts .....	lb.	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.42	.38	.38	.63	.63
Menthol .....	lb.	2.50	2.55	3.05	2.85	2.80	2.75	2.60	2.50	2.60	2.70	3.50	3.25
Mercury, flasks .....	ea.	55.00	52.00	62.00	80.00	62.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	90.00	88.00	98.00	105.00
Mercury Bisulphate .....	lb.	.72	.72	.72	.83	.83	.95	1.13	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.25
Mercury Oxide, red .....	lb.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.23	1.48	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
Mercury, Blue Mass .....	lb.	.57	.57	.57	.63	.63	.61	.69	.72	.72	.72	.72	.75
Blue Ointment, 33½ p.c. ....	lb.	.52	.52	.52	.55	.68	.68	.77	.80	.80	.80	.80	.83
Calomel .....	lb.	.90	.90	.90	1.00	.95	1.14	1.35	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.51
Corrosive Sublimate, Cryst. ....	lb.	.86	.81	.81	.83	.90	1.05	1.27	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.43
White Precipitate .....	lb.	1.05	1.09	1.09	1.15	1.15	1.28	1.58	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66
Metol .....	lb.						6.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

ARTICLES	Quantity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Morphine, bulk .....	oz.	4.95	4.95	5.00	4.95	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.35	5.35
Naphthalene, balls .....	lb.	.04	.03½	.03½	.04¾	.08	.11	.15	.17	.16	.14	.13	.15
Nux Vomica, whole .....	lb.	.06	.06	.06	.05	.05	.05½	.06½	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
Opium, cases .....	lb.	8.90	8.50	7.75	7.50	7.25	7.00	7.00	6.90	7.15	8.25	10.00	11.00
Phenolphthalein .....	lb.	1.50	Nom	Nom	Nom	Nom	Nom	4.00	4.50	7.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Potassium Bromide .....	lb.	.70	.70	.70	.70	1.00	1.10	1.25	1.21	1.25	1.25	2.50	2.50
Potassium Cyanide Mixture .....	lb.	.22	.28	.22	.22	.22	.22	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.25
Potassium Hypophosphite .....	lb.	.92	.92	.92	.92	.92	.92	.92	.92	.92	.92	.92	.92
Potassium Iodide, bulk .....	lb.	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70
Potassium Permanganate .....	lb.	.14	.14	.21	.60	.55	.65	.75	1.10	1.10	1.15	1.25	1.30
Quinine, 100-oz. tins .....	oz.	.26	.26	.26	.26	.26	.28	.30	.30	.33	.40	.50	.50
Resorcin .....	lb.	1.10	1.10	1.25	1.25	1.20	1.20	2.50	2.50	2.50	8.00	11.00	8.50
Rochelle Salts .....	lb.	.20	.20	.19	.20	.21	.24	.25	.26	.27	.27	.28	.28
Saccharin .....	lb.	2.90	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.25	2.75	4.00	5.25	7.50	8.00	8.50	11.50
Salol, bulk .....	lb.	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.50	1.50	2.00	3.50	5.00	5.00	8.00	9.00
Salicin, bulk .....	lb.	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	5.50	5.50	5.50
Santonin, cryst., bulk .....	lb.	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	47.50	60.00	50.00	45.00	40.00	39.00	42.00
Seidlitz Mixture .....	lb.	.16	.17	.16	.17	.17	.20	.20	.20	.21	.21	.22	.22
Sodium Benzoate, granulated .....	lb.	.45	.85	1.25	1.80	1.80	2.15	2.50	2.90	2.90	3.25	3.50	3.75
Sodium Bromide .....	lb.	.55	.55	.55	.55	.90	.90	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	2.50
Sodium Salicylate .....	lb.	.65	.90	.90	1.50	1.65	1.75	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50
Strontium Bromide .....	lb.						.90	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	2.50
Sugar of Milk, powdered .....	lb.	.15	.14	.15	.14	.14	.14	.15	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14
Tartar Emetic, in cks. ....	lb.	.36	.36	.36	.37	.38	.38	.50	.50	.51	.51	.53	.53
Thymol .....	lb.	6.50	6.25	6.75	6.50	7.00	7.75	9.00	10.00	10.50	10.00	12.00	12.00
Toluol, pure .....	gal.	.40	.40	.40	Nom	8.00	8.00	4.00	2.50	Nom.	4.75	5.00	5.00
Vanillin .....	oz.	.35	.33	.34	.37	.43	.43	.40	.50	.50	.50	.50	.52
Acids—													
Benzoic, from gum .....	lb.	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.95	1.85	Nom	Nom	Nom	Nom	Nom	3.50	3.75
Benzoic Synthetic .....	lb.	.65	.90	1.25	1.95	1.90	2.15	2.75	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.25	3.50
Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P. ....	lb.	.50	1.00	1.15	1.20	1.05	1.35	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.40	1.60	1.75
Citric .....	lb.	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.95	.75	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55
Oxalic, German, casks .....	lb.	.13	.11½	.13	.19	.19	.22	.25	.37	.41	.42	.48	.50
Picric, kegs .....	lb.	1.00	1.25	1.75	2.25	2.00	1.75	1.75	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.50	1.50
Pyrogallic .....	lb.	1.70	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.25	1.45	1.45
Salicylic .....	lb.	.65	.90	1.25	1.60	1.40	2.00	2.50	2.75	2.75	2.75	3.00	3.75
Tartaric, cryst. ....	lb.	.43	.37	.37	.38	.38	.45	.43	.45	.47	.47	.48	.50
Essential Oils—													
Almonds, bitter .....	lb.	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	5.00	5.50	6.25	6.25	8.50	7.50	8.50
Bergamot .....	lb.	3.70	3.25	3.15	3.05	3.05	3.15	3.40	3.25	3.20	3.25	3.25	3.35
Citronella, Ceylon .....	lb.	.44	.42	.40	.44	.44	.45	.45	.45	.40	.40	.39	.40
Cloves, cans .....	lb.	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.08	1.15	1.20	1.13	1.08	1.08	1.03	1.15	1.40
Copaiba .....	lb.	.85	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.80	.85	.85	.85	.80	.85
Fennel, sweet .....	lb.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.75	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.00	3.25
Geranium, Turkish .....	lb.	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.10	3.00
Juniper Berries, rect. ....	lb.	1.25	1.25	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.25	1.30	1.40	1.40	1.75	2.00	2.75
Juniper Berries, twice rect. ....	lb.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.25	3.25
Lemon .....	lb.	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.25	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.00
Lemongrass .....	lb.	.90	.90	.90	.85	.90	.85	.82	.82	.82	.90	.90	.85
Mustard, natural .....	lb.	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.50	6.50	7.00	9.50	9.50
Mustard, artificial .....	lb.	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.75	2.75	3.25	4.00	4.50	4.50	4.75	7.50	8.50
Orange, bitter .....	lb.	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.85	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.25
Peppermint, tins .....	lb.	1.40	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.70	1.70	1.60	1.55	1.55	1.75	1.85	1.95
Pine Needles .....	lb.	.40	.40	.40	.40	.55	.65	.90	.90	.75	.70	.70	.70
Sandalwood, East Indian .....	lb.	5.10	5.10	5.00	5.00	4.90	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.00	6.25	6.60	6.50
Thyme, Red, French .....	lb.	1.60	1.20	1.15	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.05	1.30
Wintergreen, Sweet Birch .....	lb.	2.00	1.90	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.50	4.00
Wintergreen Leaves .....	lb.	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.25	4.25	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.50	4.50
Wintergreen, Synthetic .....	lb.	.58	.75	1.25	1.25	1.35	1.50	1.60	1.60	1.60	2.35	2.75	3.50
Crude Drugs—													
Balsams—													
Peru .....	lb.	1.55	1.60	2.25	2.65	3.25	3.50	3.50	3.75	3.85	4.25	4.20	4.60
Tolu .....	lb.	.48	.43	.40	.40	.43	.40	.40	.40	.40	.39	.40	.40
Barks—													
Cascara Sagrada .....	lb.	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.07	.07
Cinchona, red, quills .....	lb.	.20	.20	.25	.25	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.15	.15	.25
Lemon Peel .....	lb.	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05½	.05½
Orange Peel, swt., M'ga, ribbons. lb.		.07	.07	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05½	.05½	.05½	.07	.05	.05
Orange Peel, Trieste .....	lb.	.06	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	Nom	Nom	Nom
Beans—													
Tonka, Angostura .....	lb.	1.50	1.50	1.10	1.05	1.05	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90
Vanilla, Bourbon .....	lb.	3.15	2.75	2.50	2.75	2.50	2.75	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.50	2.50
Vanilla, Mexican, whole .....	lb.	3.75	3.25	2.75	3.00	2.75	3.00	3.00	2.75	2.75	2.62	3.25	3.50



## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

ARTICLES	Quantity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Berries—</b>													
Cubeb, ordinary .....	lb.	.47	.45	.48	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.30	.30	.40
Juniper .....	lb.	.04	.03 $\frac{1}{4}$	.03 $\frac{1}{4}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{4}$	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04	.04	.04	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$
<b>Flowers—</b>													
Arnica .....	lb.	.18	.18	.18	.19	.19	.20	.23	.23	.30	.28	.30	.30
Calendula .....	lb.	.50	.45	.45	.38	.38	.40	.40	.40	.40	.35	.45	.50
Chamomile, German .....	lb.	.45	.35	.38	Nom	Nom	Nom	Nom	Nom	Nom	.40	.55	.55
Chamomile, Hungarian .....	lb.	.28	.28	.28	.40	.40	.45	.60	.60	.55	.45	.55	.55
Chamomile, Roman .....	lb.	.35	.38	.38	.36	.38	.42	.35	.35	.30	.30	.32	.28
Saffron, American .....	lb.	.36	.33	.33	.33	.35	.50	.75	.70	.62	.65	.75	.75
Saffron, Valencia .....	lb.	11.50	12.00	11.50	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	11.50	11.50	11.25	11.25
<b>Leaves and Herbs—</b>													
Bay, true .....	lb.	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	Nom	Nom	Nom	Nom	1.00	1.00	1.00
Belladonna .....	lb.	1.25	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	Nom	.85	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.35
Buchu, short .....	lb.	1.45	1.50	1.58	1.40	1.35	1.25	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.30	1.25
Buchu, long .....	lb.	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.17	1.17	1.00	1.00	1.15	1.25
Cannabis Indica .....	lb.	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.75	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.75	1.90	1.90
Henbane, German .....	lb.	.29	.29	.22	.28	.20	.23	.25	.25	.25	Nom	.20	.25
Henbane, Russian .....	lb.	.18	.18	.20	.18	.20	.18	.18	.16	.18	Nom	Nom	Nom
Marjoram, German .....	lb.	.29	.29	.28	.29	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.33	.33	.38
Sage, stemless .....	lb.	.13	.14	.21	.22	.22	.28	.30	.30	.33	.34	.38	.40
Savory .....	lb.	.10	.08	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09	.13	.20	.21
Senna, Alexandrian, whole .....	lb.	.50	.50	.35	.50	.40	.50	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
Senna, Tinnevely .....	lb.	.09	.09	.12	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.25	.22	.22
Thyme .....	lb.	.06	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07	.07	.07	.07	.10	.14
<b>Roots—</b>													
Angelica, German .....	lb.	.60	.22	.22	.22	.18	.18	.20	.20	.20			.15
Belladonna .....	lb.	.85	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	.90	1.25	1.35	1.75	1.75	2.00
Calamus, bleached .....	lb.	.40	.45	.45	.50	.40	.40	.50	.50	.55	.55	.90	1.00
Dandelion, German .....	lb.	.22	.20	.20	.20	.23	.25	.22	.24	.24	.22	.25	.25
Doggrass .....	lb.	.10	.10	.20	.25	.24	.40	.50	.50	.55	.55	.75	.70
Gentian .....	lb.	.09	.08	.08	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09	.09	.08	.09	.09	.09	.09	.12
Ginger, Jamaica .....	lb.	.12	.11	.11	.11	.11	.12	.14	.14	.14	.12	.18	.18
Golden Seal .....	lb.	4.00	4.75	4.85	4.75	4.60	4.60	4.50	4.25	4.25	4.30	4.40	4.40
Ipecac, Cartagena .....	lb.	1.95	2.00	2.00	2.15	4.50	5.00	2.75	2.15	2.25	2.00	2.35	2.45
Ipecac, Rio .....	lb.	Nom	3.00	3.25	3.15	4.00	5.00	Nom	Nom	5.00	4.00	2.85	3.00
Licorice, bales .....	lb.	.05	.05	.05	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07			
Orris, Florentine, bold .....	lb.	.17	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.15	.13	.15
Rhubarb, Canton .....	lb.	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.80	.80	.80
Sarsaparilla, Honduras .....	lb.	.48	.50	.48	.43	.43	.43	.40	.40	.40	.40	.35	.39
Sarsaparilla, Mexican .....	lb.	.12	.13	.12	.10	.12	.11	.15	.14	.13	.13	.11	.12
Valerian, Belgian .....	lb.	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.13	.13	.16	.23	.28	.30	.30
Valerian, English .....	lb.	.70	.75	.75	.75	.75	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.72
Valerian, German .....	lb.	.25	.19	.19	.19	.19	.25	.25	.25	.25	.35	.25	.35
<b>Seeds—</b>													
Anise, Levant .....	lb.	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.12	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11
Anise, Star .....	lb.	.21	.21	.21	.20	.20	.20	.20	.21	.21	.24	.30	.35
Canary, Sicily .....	lb.	.08	.08	.08	Nom	Nom	Nom	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05	.05	.05 $\frac{1}{4}$
Canary, Smyrna .....	lb.	Nom	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06	Nom	Nom
Cardamoms, bleached .....	lb.	1.35	1.35	1.15	.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	.95	.95	1.00
Celery .....	lb.	.15	.19	.18	.18	.17 $\frac{1}{4}$	.17 $\frac{1}{4}$	.17	.25	.34	.32	.31	.30
Cumin, Malta .....	lb.	.14	.17	.20	.22	.22	.22	.23	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.21	Nom	Nom	.22
Fennel, German, large .....	lb.	.15	.15	.15	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.40	Nom	1.00	.85
Hemp, Russian .....	lb.	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{4}$	.03 $\frac{1}{4}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nom	Nom	Nom	Nom	Nom	Nom	Nom
Mustard, Sicily, brown .....	lb.	.08	.08	.11	.11	.08	.08	.08	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11
Mustard, German, yellow .....	lb.	.08	.08	.12	.12	.11	.11	.11	.11	.12	.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	.12	Nom
Quince .....	lb.	.70	.70	.75	.75	.75	.75	.70	.70	.65	.70	.70	.70
Worm, Levant .....	lb.	.55	.55	.50	.65	.65	.70	1.50	1.50	1.50	Nom	1.25	1.00
<b>Gums—</b>													
Arabic, firsts .....	lb.	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.30	.25	.25	.30	.30	.35	.32
Arabic, seconds .....	lb.	.24	.24	.26	.26	.25	.25	.24	.24	.25	.27	.24	.27
Asafetida, whole .....	lb.	.36	.34	.34	.35	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.35	.35	.55
Chicle .....	lb.	.65	.60	.60	.65	.65	.62	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.60
Myrrh, select .....	lb.	.17	.17	.17	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.19	.19	.19
Olibanum, siftings .....	lb.	.08	.08	.08	.08	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06	.06	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sandarac .....	lb.	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.22	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.22
Senegal, picked .....	lb.	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tragacanth, Aleppy, firsts .....	lb.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.10	2.05
Tragacanth, Aleppy, seconds .....	lb.	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.60	1.80
<b>Waxes—</b>													
Bayberry .....	lb.	.23	.23	.23	.23	.22	.21	.21	.21	.21	.20	.20	.20
Bees, white .....	lb.	.30	.30	.30	.30	.43	.43	.44	.40	.45	.47	.52	.49
Carnauba, Flor. ....	lb.	.50	.48	.48	.48	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.50	.42
Ceresin, yellow .....	lb.	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.10	.10	.10	.10

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

ARTICLES	Quantity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Heavy Chemicals—</b>													
Alum, Lump .....	100-lb.	2.75	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.60	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Alum, Powdered .....	100-lb.	4.00	2.75	4.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.75	5.50	5.50	6.50	6.50	5.50
Barium Chloride .....	ton	50.00	48.00	48.00	60.00	60.00	65.00	75.00	97.50	90.00	90.00	85.00	90.00
Calcium Acetate, crude .....	100-lb.	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.40	3.00	3.50	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.50	5.00
Carbon Tetrachloride .....	lb.	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.15	.15	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16
Copper Sulphate .....	100-lb.	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	6.75	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25
Fusel Oil, crude .....	gal.	2.20	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.40	2.50	2.50	2.50
Lead Acetate, white cryst. ....	lb.	.09¼	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
Potash, Bichromate .....	lb.	.13	.13	.15	.15	.15	.16	.21	.21	.21	.20	.20	.35
Potash, Carbonate, Calc., 80 p.c. ....	lb.	.13	.06	.06	.16	.16	.18	.22	.22	.30	.23	.25	.35
Potash, Chlorate, cryst. ....	lb.	.18	.30	.30	.40	.40	.32	.30	.30	.30	.36	.45	.48
Potash, Chlorate, Powdered .....	lb.	.19	.21	.21	.41	.41	.32	.33	.33	.33	.36	.45	.48
Potash, Muriate .....	ton				160.00	150.00	150.00	200.00	200.00	250.00	300.00	400.00	475.00
Potash, Prussiate, red .....	lb.	.60	.60	.60	.75	.70	.95	1.15	1.25	2.00	2.00	3.50	5.00
Potash, Prussiate, yellow .....	lb.	.20	.19	.19	.43	.45	.50	.80	.85	.90	.85	.85	.86
Saltpetre, crude .....	lb.												
Saltpetre, refined .....	lb.	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.12½	.17	.17	.18	.18	.18¼	.35
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags, basis of 48 p.c., car load lots .....	100-lbs.	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.63	.63	.75
Soda, Caustic, domestic, 60 p.c., f.o.b. works, drums .....	100-lbs.	1.60	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.95	2.75	2.85	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
<b>Dyestuffs—</b>													
Alizarine, red paste .....	lb.	.25	.25	Nom	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
Aniline Oil, in drums .....	lb.	Nom.	.65	.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.15	1.30	1.25	1.40	.95	1.10
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c. ....	lb.	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	Nom	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
Divi-Divi .....	ton	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	35.00	40.00	35.00	
Indigo, Bengal .....	lb.	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	Nom	3.50	3.00
Indigo, Synthetic (J) .....	lb.	.65	.65	.66	.65	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.65	.65	1.30
Nutgalls, blue, Aleppo .....	lb.	.20	.20	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18
Soluble Oil, 50 p.c. ....	lb.	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.08	.08	.08	.07	.07	.07
Turmeric, Madras .....	lb.	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
Turmeric, Aleppy .....	lb.	.04¼	.04¼	.04¼	.04¼	.04¼	.04¼	.32	.35	.40	.38	.38	.38
Zinc Dust, prime, heavy .....	lb.	.09	.09	.10	.09	.09	.17	.04¼	.04¼	.04¼	.04¼	.04¼	.04¼
<b>Oils—</b>													
<b>Animal and Fish—</b>													
Cod Liver, Norwegian .....	bbls.	20.50	21.50	28.00	38.00	35.00	42.00	60.00	75.00	80.00	82.50	80.00	78.00
Sperm, bleached, winter, 38 deg. cold test .....	gal.	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.69	.69	.70
Stearic Acid, domestic .....	lb.	.09	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.14	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
<b>Vegetable—</b>													
Castor, No. 1 bbls. ....	lb.	.09	.09	.09	.09	.10½	.10	.10	.10	.10½	.10	.09½	.13
Linseed, raw, car lots .....	gal.	.46	.54	.54	.54	.60	.64	.54	.51	.52	.55	.58	.61
Olive, denatured .....	gal.	.95	.85	.85	.92	.90	.90	.85	.85	.85	.91	.90	.90
Pine Oil, white .....	lb.	.34	.32	.32	.32	.32	.36	.48	.36	.36	.46	.56	.57
Soya Bean, English, bbls. ....	lb.	.06½	.06	.06¼	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06	.06	.06	.06½	.07½
Soya Bean, China, bbls. ....	lb.	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06½	.06	.06	.06	.06½	.07½
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>													
Rosin .....	bbls.	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.65	3.20	3.70	3.70	3.25	3.50	4.90	5.90
Shellac, D. C. ....	lb.	.25½	.24	.24	.24	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.24½
Shellac, Superior Orange .....	lb.	.20½	.17	.18	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.18	.18	.18	.21
Shellac, T. N. ....	lb.	.15	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14½	.15	.15	.18
Spirits Turpentine .....	gal.	.45½	.46	.45	.48	.48	.42	.42½	.42	.40	.41	.55	.57

# Comparison of Jobbers Prices by Months as Published in Weekly Drug Markets in 1915

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

ARTICLES	Quantity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Acacia, firsts .....	lb.	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55
Acacia, seconds .....	lb.	.38	.38	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36
Acetanilid .....	lb.	.37	.58	.58	1.25	1.50	1.30	1.00	.90	1.30	1.35	1.25	1.45
Acetphenetidin .....	lb.	1.40	1.40	2.10	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.90	5.20	7.75	9.75	16.00	16.50
Acids—													
Benzoic, Eng., True .....	oz.	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.20	.20	.25	.35	.35	.40
Benzoic, Synthetic .....	lb.	1.20	1.10	1.40	2.20	2.20	2.75	2.90	3.40	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.80
Boric, Cryst., U.S.P. ....	lb.	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.15
Carbolic, Cryst., U.S.P. ....	lb.	.60	.90	1.50	1.35	1.35	1.55	1.65	1.70	1.60	1.70	1.95	1.90
Citric, Kegs .....	lb.	.56	.57	.57	.57	.57	1.00	.70	.58	.58	.58	.58	.58
Muriatic, C.P. ....	lb.	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
Nitro-Muriatic, C.P. ....	lb.	.30	.30	.30	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
Phosphoric—													
U.S.P., 1880, 50% .....	lb.	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
Syrupy, 85% .....	lb.	.35	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
Glacial Sticks .....	lb.	.50	.50	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.75	.75	.75	.75
Picric .....	lb.	.90	1.25	1.45	2.25	2.25	1.90	2.10	2.25	2.00	2.25	2.25	2.15
Pyrogallol, 1/4-1/2-lb. cans ..	lb.	2.00	1.40	1.60	1.60	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons .....	lb.	.88	1.45	1.40	1.65	1.65	2.00	2.85	2.85	3.65	3.55	2.90	4.30
Sulphuric, C. P. ....	lb.	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.18
Sulphurous, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
Tannic, Pharmaceutical .....	lb.	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.80	.90	.90	.90	.90
Tannic, Medicinal .....	lb.	.85	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Tartaric Acid, Powdered .....	lb.	.48	.42	.42	.43	.43	.47	.51	.51	.51	.49	.57	.57
Aconite Leaves, German .....	lb.	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
Aconite Root, German .....	lb.	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
Alcohol, 95% .....	gal.	2.67	2.65	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.82	2.70	2.75
Alcohol, Cologne Spts. ....	gal.	2.70	2.70	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.87	2.75	2.80
Aloes, Barbadoes, True .....	lb.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.20	1.25
Aloes, Cape .....	lb.	.16	.16	.16	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14
Aloes, Socotrine, True .....	lb.	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.32	.32	.32	.32
Althea Root, cut. ....	lb.	.45	.65	.65	.65	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.40	.60
Aluin .....	oz.	.10	.10	.10	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
Alum Ammonia, Pv. ....	lb.	.06	.06	.06	.06	.04	.04	.04	.06 1/2	.07	.07	.11	.11
Ammonia Water, 26 deg. ....	lb.	.10	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09
Ammonium Benzoate .....	oz.	.11	.12	.12	.12	.12	.15	.15	.15	.20	.24	.32	.32
Ammonium Bromide .....	lb.	.75	.75	.75	.75	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.80	2.00	3.25	5.00	4.50
Ammonium Iodide .....	lb.	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.50	4.70	5.00	5.00	5.00
Ammonium Salicylate .....	lb.	.80	.80	.85	.95	.95	1.00	1.00	1.80	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.80
Anise Seed .....	lb.	.18	.18	.18	.18	.13	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18
Anise, Star .....	lb.	.30	.30	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.33	.33	.48
Antipyrine .....	oz.				.32	.32	.50	.65	.85	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00
Apomorphine, Muriate .....	1/2 oz.	2.25	2.10	2.10	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
Aristol .....	oz.	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Arnica Flowers .....	lb.	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.25	.30	.30	.35	.38	.38	.38
Arrowroot, Bermuda, Pure .....	lb.	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55
Arsenic, White, Pv., Pure .....	lb.	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16
Asafetida .....	lb.	.55	.55	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.75
Asafetida, Powdered .....	lb.	.65	.65	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.85
Aspirin .....	oz.					.53	.58	.58	.58	.58	.85	.85	.85
Atropine 1/8-oz. v. ....	oz.	15.00	20.00	20.00	24.00	24.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	v5.15	v5.15	v5.15
Atropine Sulph., 1/8-oz. v. ....	oz.	25.00	25.00	20.00	23.25	23.25	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	v5.10	v5.10	v5.10
Balm of Gilead Buds .....	lb.	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35
Balsam of Fir, Canada .....	lb.	1.50	1.40	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.10	.90	.90	.85	.85	.85
Balsam of Fir, Oregon .....	lb.	.20	.20	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14
Balsam of Peru .....	lb.	1.85	1.85	2.50	2.60	3.50	4.50	4.40	4.00	4.40	4.50	4.50	5.00
Balsam of Tolu .....	lb.	.60	.60	.60	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.50	.50	.50
Bay Laurel Leaves .....	lb.	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
Bay Rum, P.R., bbl. ....	gal.	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.70
Beans, Tonka .....	lb.	1.85	1.85	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Beans, Vanilla, Mex., long. ....	lb.	5.25	5.75	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.50	5.75
Beans, Vanilla, Bourbon .....	lb.	4.50	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.25	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.75
Belladonna Leaves, Germ. ....	lb.	1.85	1.25	1.35	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.25	1.25	1.60	1.65	1.55	2.00
Belladonna Root, Germ. ....	lb.	1.15	1.15	1.35	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.30	1.40	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.25
Benzoic, Siam .....	lb.	2.10	2.10	2.25	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Benzoic, Sumatra .....	lb.	.50	.50	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.40	.60
Bismuth Betanaph. ....	oz.	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
Bismuth Bromide .....	oz.	.35	.35	.35						.20	.20	.35	.35





## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

ARTICLES	Quantity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Magnesium Sulph. (Epsom Salt).....lb.	.03	.03	.03	.02	.02	.02	.02½	.05	.05	.05	.06	.05	.05½
Mandrake Root.....lb.	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18
Manna Flake, large.....lb.	.95	.95	.95	.90	.85	.92	.92	.92	.92	.90	1.25	1.25	1.25
Manna Flake, small.....lb.	.55	.55	.55	.52	.52	.52	.52	.52	.52	.50	.56	1.20	1.20
Marjoram Leaves, German.....lb.	.44	.44	.42	.42	.42	.42	.42	.50	.50	.50	.37	.37	.50
Menthol, cryst. ....lb.	2.75	2.75	3.35	3.30	3.10	3.15	2.85	2.75	2.85	2.85	3.50	3.70	3.70
Mercury.....lb.	.85	.95	1.05	1.30	1.27	1.35	1.40	1.48	1.48	1.50	1.50	1.70	1.70
Mercury, ammon. (white precip.).....lb.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.40	1.70	1.80	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.84	1.84
Mercury Chloride (Calomel).....lb.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.25	1.45	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.61	1.61
Mercury Bichloride, (corr. sub.).....lb.	.94	.94	.94	1.05	1.05	1.15	1.35	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.53	1.53
Mercury Oxide (red precipitate).....lb.	1.20	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.35	1.60	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.74	1.74
Morphine Alkaloid.....oz.	6.50	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	7.25	7.35	7.35
Mustard Seed, black.....lb.	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.13	.13	.13	.13
Mustard Seed, white.....lb.	.12	.12	.14	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.17	.17	.17
Myrrh.....lb.	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28
Naphthalene.....lb.	.05	.05	.05	.05	.12	.14	.17	.18	.18	.17	.17	.17	.17
Nutgalls.....lb.	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
Nutmegs.....lb.	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.23	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22
Nux Vomica.....lb.	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12
Oil, Almonds, Bitter.....lb.	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	6.25	7.00	7.00	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
Oil, Almonds, Sweet.....lb.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.05	1.05	.90	.90
Oil, Bergamot.....lb.	4.20	4.25	3.70	3.60	3.35	3.35	3.75	3.80	3.65	3.30	3.30	3.80	3.80
Oil, Cassia.....lb.	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.10	1.25	1.35	1.35
Oil, Castor, American.....lb.	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.12	.14	.14
Oil, Cinnamon, Ceylon.....oz.	.90	.90	.90	.90	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.90	.90
Oil of Citronella.....lb.	.60	.60	.55	.55	.55	.55	.58	.58	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55
Oil of Cloves.....lb.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.35	1.58	1.58
Oil of Cocanut, Coch. ....lb.	.20	.20	.20	.20	.22	.22	.22	.22	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
Oil of Cod Liver, Norwegian.....gal.	1.15	1.00	1.15	1.75	1.60	1.75	1.90	2.75	2.90	3.15	3.25	3.00	3.00
Oil of Cod Liver, Newfoundland.....gal.	1.00	1.00	1.00				1.60	2.25	2.75	3.00	2.85	2.85	2.85
Oil of Coriander.....oz.	.60	.60	.60	.55	.55	.55	.70	.62	.62	.62	.80	1.10	1.10
Oil of Cottonseed.....gal.	.65	.70	.78	.78	.78	.78	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75
Oil of Cubebs.....lb.	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40
Oil of Eucalyptus.....lb.	.65	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75
Oil of Fennel Seed.....lb.	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.75	3.75	3.75
Oil of Geranium, Turkish.....lb.	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.00	4.00	4.00
Oil of Juniper Berries.....lb.	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.35	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.90	2.50	3.00	3.00
Oil of Lavender Flowers.....lb.	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Oil of Lemon.....lb.	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.25	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.60	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.25	1.25
Oil of Linseed, raw.....gal.	.60	.63	.63	.63	.65	.67	.67	.58	.55	.59	.62	.62	.62
Oil of Mustard, art. ....lb.	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	3.25	3.50	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.30	7.00	10.00	10.00
Oil of Mustard, ess. ....oz.	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.60	.60	.75	.75
Oil of Neatsfoot.....gal.	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75
Oil of Olives.....gal.	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
Oil of Orange, bitter.....lb.	3.25	3.25	2.50	2.50	2.20	2.20	2.30	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
Oil of Orange, sweet.....lb.	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.20	2.00	2.00	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00
Oil of Pennyroyal.....lb.	2.10	2.10	1.55	1.55	1.65	1.65	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Oil of Peppermint, N. Y. ....lb.	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.75	1.85	1.85	1.80	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.25	2.20	2.20
Oil of Rosemary Flowers.....lb.	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Oil of Sandalwood, English.....lb.	5.30	5.30	5.70	5.70	5.60	6.00	6.25	6.25	6.50	6.50	7.00	7.25	7.25
Oil of Sassafras.....lb.	.80	.85	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.90	.90	.90	.85	.85
Oil of Wintergreen.....lb.	4.65	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.60	4.60	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.60	4.75	4.75	4.75
Oil of Wintergreen, Synthetic.....lb.	.70	1.00	1.35	1.60	1.60	1.65	1.85	1.70	1.85	2.45	3.50	4.00	4.00
Ointment, Mercurial, ¼.....lb.	.75	.75	.75	.78	.70	.75	.85	.90	.90	.90	.90	.93	.93
Opium, Natural.....lb.	8.95	8.80	8.25	8.00	7.75	7.25	7.50	7.40	7.85	8.50	11.00	11.50	11.50
Orris, Florentine.....lb.	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.26	.26
Paraffine.....lb.	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
Paris Green.....lb.	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18
Pennyroyal Herb.....lb.	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
Peppermint Leaves, pressed.....lb.	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white.....lb.	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
Phenacetin.....oz.	.33	.33	.33	.66	.66	.66	.66	.66	.66	.82	.82	1.50	1.50
Podophyllin Resin.....lb.	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10
Potash, Caustic, comm'l.....lb.	.15	.15	.15	.16	.12	.12	.50	.12	.12	.44	.44	.22	.22
Potassium Benzoate.....oz.	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.22	.22	.22	.22
Potassium Bromide.....lb.	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.15	1.15	1.15	2.00	2.00	2.75	4.40	4.50	4.50
Potassium Carbonate, C.P. ....lb.	.50	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.60	.60	.60	.60
Potassium Chlorate.....lb.	.22	.22	.36	.38	.40	.35	.37	.37	.37	.37	.42	.55	.55
Potassium Chloride, C.P. ....lb.	.20	.22	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
Potassium Citrate.....lb.	.70	.75	.80	.80	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.85	.85	.95	.95
Potassium Iodides.....lb.	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Potassium Nitrate.....lb.	.10	.10	.10	.10	.14	.14	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.41	.41
Potassium Permanganate.....lb.	.19	.18	.28	.70	.70	.80	.90	1.20	1.20	1.25	1.45	1.55	1.55
Potassium Prussiate, red.....lb.	1.00	.60	.65	.65	.65	.65	1.00	1.00	2.25	1.90	2.75	4.00	4.00
Potassium Salicylate.....oz.	.10	.10	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21





# Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on these articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Acetanilid .....	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Acetone .....	lb.	.35	— .40
Acetphenetidin .....	lb.	16.50	— 18.00
Agar Agar .....	lb.	.48	— .65
Alcohol, 188 proof .....	gal.	2.62	— 2.64
190 proof, U.S.P. ....	gal.	2.64	— 2.65
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof ..	gal.	2.66	— 2.67
Denatured, 180 proof .....	gal.	.50	— .52
188 proof .....	gal.	.51	— .53
Wood, ref., 95 p. c. ....	gal.	.55	— .57
97 p. c. ....	gal.	.60	— .62
Purified .....	gal.	.90	— .93
Almonds, bitter .....	lb.	.28	— .30
Sweet .....	lb.	.26	— .28
Meal .....	lb.	.25	— .30
Alon .....	lb.	.86	— .92
Ammonia Carb., Dom. ....	lb.	.08	— .09
Bromide, U.S.P. ....	lb.	4.50	— 4.51
Iodide, U.S.P. ....	lb.	4.15	— 4.20
Muriate, C. P. ....	lb.	.18	— .19
Amyl Acetate .....	gal.	4.50	— 5.50
Antimony, needle .....	lb.	.40	— .45
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent			
Free sulphur .....	lb.	.50	— .60
Crimson .....	lb.		— .75
Antipyrine .....	lb.		— 32.00
Areca Nuts .....	lb.	.08	— .10
Argols .....	lb.	.18	— .20
Arrowroot, Bermuda .....	lb.	.45	— .50
St. Vincent, bbls .....	lb.	.064	— .064
Arsenic, red .....	lb.		— .044
White .....	lb.	.044	— .044
Balm of Gilead Buds .....	lb.	.25	— .26
Barium Chlorate .....	lb.	.16	— .17
Nitrate .....	lb.	.15	— .17
Peroxide .....	lb.		— .15
Bay Rum, Porto Rico .....	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
St. Thomas .....	gal.	2.90	— 3.00
Benzol, pure white .....	gal.	.80	— .90
Beta Naphthol .....	lb.	1.50	— 2.95
Bismuth, Citrate .....	lb.		— 3.25
Salicylate .....	lb.		— 3.25
Subcarbonate .....	lb.		— 3.25
Subgallate .....	lb.	2.70	— 2.75
Subnitrate .....	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Borax, in bbls .....	lb.	.064	— .064
Bromine, bulk .....	lb.	5.00	— 6.40
Burgundy Pitch .....	lb.	.034	— .05
Imported .....	lb.	.10	— .12
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk .....	lb.	11.50	— 12.00
Citrated .....	lb.		— 6.50
Calcium, Hypophosphite .....	lb.	.77	— .79
Camphor, Am., refined, bbls, bulk ..	lb.	.424	— .44
Japan, refined .....	lb.	.424	— .43
Squares of 4 ounces .....	lb.	.43	— .44
16's in 1 lb. carton .....	lb.	.444	— .45
24's in 1 lb. cartons .....	lb.	.45	— .454
32's in 1 lb. carton .....	lb.	.454	— .46
Cases of 100 blocks .....	lb.	.424	— .43
Monobromated .....	lb.	4.45	— 4.50
Cantharides, Chinese .....	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Powdered .....	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Russian .....	lb.	4.75	— 4.80
Powdered .....	lb.	4.80	— 4.90
Cassia Fistula .....	lb.	.10	— .11
Chalk, prec. light .....	lb.	.04	— .05
Heavy .....	lb.	.034	— .04
Chloral Hydrate .....	lb.	1.30	— 2.00
Chloroform .....	lb.	.70	— .75
Cocaine, hydrochloride bulk, oz.	oz.	3.45	— 3.70
Cocaine, alkaloid, bulk, oz.	oz.	6.55	— 8.60
Ounces .....	oz.	6.55	— 8.40
Eighths .....	oz.	6.55	— 8.60
Phosphite .....	oz.	6.55	— 6.55
Sulphate .....	oz.	6.55	— 6.55
Colocynth, Trieste, whole .....	lb.	.22	— .24
Pulp .....	lb.	.60	— .75
Cocoa Butter, bulk .....	lb.	.38	— .384
Fingers .....	lb.	.39	— .40
Coumarin .....	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Cream of Tartar, cryst. ....	lb.	.37	— .38
Powdered, 99 p. c. ....	lb.	.38	— .39
Cresote, Beechwood .....	lb.		Nominal
Cresol, U.S.P. ....	gal.	1.10	— 1.20
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste .....	lb.	.32	— .35
Jeweler's, large .....	lb.	.70	— .72
Small .....	lb.	.55	— .60

French .....	lb.	.19	— .24
Dextrin, imported, Potato .....	lb.	.10	— .12
Domestic Potato .....	lb.	.08	— .09
Dragon's Blood, mass. ....	lb.	.25	— .60
Reeds .....	lb.	.85	— .90
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian .....	lb.	.75	— .80
Spanish .....	lb.	.85	— .90
Ether, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.15	— .20
Washed .....	lb.	.18	— .27
U.S.P. 1880 .....	lb.	.22	— .28
Eucalyptol .....	lb.	.65	— .70
Formaldehyde .....	lb.	.094	— .10
Gelatin, silver .....	lb.	.60	— .65
Gold .....	lb.	.75	— .80
Glucose .....	100 lbs.	2.46	— 2.52
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums,			
and bbls. added .....	lb.	.524	— .55
C. P., in cans .....	lb.	.534	— .56
Dynamite, drums included .....	lb.	.45	— .55
Saponification loose .....	lb.	.43	— .45
Soap Lye, loose .....	lb.	.39	— .43
Grains of Paradise .....	lb.	.70	— .75
Guaiacol, liquid .....	lb.		—
Guarana .....	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Haarlem Oil .....	gross	2.00	— 2.10
Hops, N. Y., 1914, prime .....	lb.	.34	— .34
Pacific Coast, 1914, prime .....	lb.	.19	— .20
Hydrogen Peroxide .....	gross	8.00	— 24.00
Hydroquinone .....	lb.	6.15	— 6.20
Iodine, Resublimed .....	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Iodoform .....	lb.	4.60	— 4.65
Isinglass, American .....	lb.	.70	— .80
Russian .....	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Kola Nuts, West Indian .....	lb.	.13	— .14
Lanolin, hydrous .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Anhydrous .....	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Licorice, stick .....	lb.	.14	— .21
Licorice, stick, domestic .....	lb.	.34	— .45
Foreign .....	lb.	.41	— .42
Lupulin, U. S. P. ....	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Lycopodium .....	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Magnesium Carbonate, cs. ....	lb.	.14	— .15
Oxide, heavy tech. ....	lb.	.47	— .51
Sulphate, Epsom Salts,			
Domestic, in bbls. 100 lbs.	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Manna, large flake .....	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Small flake .....	lb.	.85	— .90
Sorts .....	lb.	.40	— .60
Menthol, Japanese .....	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Recryst. ....	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Mercury, flasks .....	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Bisulphate .....	lb.		— 1.56
Blue, mass .....	lb.		— .98
Blue Ointment, 33 1/3 p. c. ....	lb.		— 1.06
50 p. c. ....	lb.	1.14	— 1.14
Calomel, American .....	lb.	1.88	— 1.88
Corrosive Sublimite, cryst. ....	lb.	1.70	— 1.70
Powdered .....	lb.	1.65	— 1.65
Red Precipitate .....	lb.	1.91	— 2.01
White Precipitate .....	lb.	2.01	— 2.01
Metol .....	lb.	7.00	— 10.00
Mirbane Oil .....	lb.	.31	— .34
Morphine, sulphate, bulk, oz.	oz.	5.35	— 5.50
1-oz. vials .....	oz.	5.55	— 5.60
1/2-oz. vials, 2 1/2-oz. boxes .....	oz.	5.75	— 5.80
1/2-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes .....	oz.	5.80	— 5.85
Diacetyl .....	oz.	5.95	— 6.30
Moss, Iceland .....	lb.	.064	— .07
Irish, pods .....	lb.	.084	— .11
Musk, pods, Cab .....	oz.	8.00	— 8.50
Tonquin .....	oz.	13.00	— 15.00
Grain, Cab .....	lb.	12.00	— 15.00
Tonquin .....	oz.	16.00	— 19.00
Druggists' .....	lb.	20.00	— 25.00
Synthetic .....	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Naphthalene, flake .....	lb.	.13	— .14
Balls .....	lb.	.13	— .14
Nux Vomica, whole .....	lb.	.064	— .07
Powdered .....	lb.	.09	— .10
Opium, cases .....	lb.		— 11.00
Jobbing lots .....	lb.		— 11.05
Powdered, U. S. P. ....	lb.		— 12.25
Granular .....	lb.		— 12.50
Paraffine White Oil, U.S.P. ....	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Paris Green, kegs .....	lb.	.19	— .23
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls, lb.	lb.	.034	— .04
Cream .....	lb.	.054	— .054
Lily white .....	lb.	.074	— .08
Snow white .....	lb.	.114	— .114
Phenolphthalein .....	lb.	7.90	— 8.00
Phosphorus .....	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Paste .....	lb.	.054	— .06
Potassium acetate .....	lb.	.50	— .51
Bicarb .....	lb.	.45	— .47
Bromide .....	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Citrate, bulk .....	lb.	.93	— .94

Cyanide Mixture .....	lb.	.25	— .29
Hypophosphite .....	lb.	.92	— .94
Iodide, bulk .....	lb.	3.70	— 3.75
Permanganate .....	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Potassium .....	lb.	5.50	— 5.60
Quinine, 100 oz. tins .....	oz.		— .75
50-oz. tins .....	oz.		— .754
25-oz. tins .....	oz.		— .76
5-oz. tins .....	oz.		— .77
1-oz. tins .....	oz.		— .80
Amsterdam .....	oz.	.50	— 2.25
German .....	oz.	.50	— 2.25
Java .....	lb.		— 8.25
Resorcin .....	lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Rochelle Salt .....	lb.	.294	— .30
Saccharin .....	lb.	13.00	— 13.25
Safrol .....	lb.	.284	— .29
Salicin, bulk .....	lb.	5.50	— 6.25
Salol, bulk .....	lb.	2.75	— 3.05
Santonin, cryst., bulk .....	lb.	38.00	— 40.00
Powdered .....	lb.	39.00	— 41.00
Scammony, resin .....	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Seidlitz Mixture .....	lb.	.23	— .234
Silver, Nitrate .....	oz.	.345	— .364
Soap, Castile, white, pure .....	lb.	.13	— .15
Marseilles, white .....	lb.	.104	— .114
Green, pure .....	lb.	.10	— .114
Ordinary .....	lb.	.074	— .09
Mottled, pure .....	lb.	.094	— .10
Ordinary .....	lb.	.08	— .10
Sodium, Acetate .....	lb.	.054	— .06
Benzoate, granulated .....	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Powdered .....	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
Bicar, English .....	lb.	.034	— .04
Amer. f.o.b. works .....	lb.	.02	— .024
Bromide .....	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Citrate .....	lb.		— .60
Hypophosphite .....	lb.	.82	— .84
Iodide .....	lb.	3.75	— 3.90
Nitrate, technical .....	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P. ....	lb.	.23	— .24
Phosphate, U. S. P. ....	lb.	.044	— .04
Salicylate .....	lb.	4.00	— 4.05
Sulphate, U. S. P., 100 lbs.	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Spmacetin .....	lb.		— .24
Spts. Ether, Nitros. ....	lb.	.46	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl .....	lb.	2.05	— 2.15
Potato .....	lb.	.054	— .054
Rice .....	lb.	.08	— .09
Wheat .....	lb.	.05	— .054
Storax .....	lb.	.25	— .30
Strontium, Bromide .....	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Nitrate .....	lb.	.21	— .22
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk oz.	oz.	.73	— .83
Powder .....	oz.	.70	— .80
Sulphate .....	oz.	.70	— .75
Sugar of Milk, powdered .....	lb.	.14	— .15
Sulphonal .....	lb.	5.00	— 5.15
Flour, roll .....	lb.	1.80	— 2.15
Flour .....	lb.	2.10	— 2.40
Flowers .....	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.60
Washed .....	lb.	.04	— .06
Tartar Emetic, in casks .....	lb.	.48	— .49
Thymol, crystals .....	lb.	12.00	— 12.50
Tin, crystals .....	lb.	.28	— .284
Bichloride .....	lb.	.134	— .14
Oxide .....	lb.	.46	— .48
Toluol, pure .....	gal.	4.75	— 5.00
Commercial .....	gal.	4.75	— 5.00
Turmeric .....	lb.	.064	— .064
Turpentine, Venice, True .....	lb.	.80	— .85
See Naval Stores).			
Vanillin .....	lb.	.12	— .124
Azaffran .....	oz.	.57	— .60
Zinc Carbonate .....	lb.	.13	— .14
Chloride .....	lb.	.104	— .11
Oxide, white, pure .....	lb.	.30	— .35
Commercial .....	lb.	.14	— .15
Sulphate .....	lb.	.06	— .064

## ACIDS

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg. ....	lb.	.06	— .07
Glacial, 99 p. c. carboys .....	lb.	.30	— .35
Benzoic, from gum .....	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Synthetic .....	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Boric, cryst., U. S. P. ....	lb.	.10	— .104
Powdered .....	lb.	.104	— .104
Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P. ....	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Citric, crystals .....	lb.	.59	— .594
Cresylic, 95% 100 per cent. ....	gal.	.75	— 1.00
Gallie .....	lb.	.85	— .90
Lactic, U. S. P. ....	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Muriatic, C. P. ....	lb.	.08	— .08
Nitric, C. P. ....	lb.	.07	— .074
Oxalic, Cryst., casks .....	lb.	.50	— .52
Picric, kegs .....	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Phosphoric, U. S. P. ....	lb.	.28	— .31
Pyrogallie .....	lb.	1.25	— 1.40

## American Crude Drugs are Now in Good Demand

**Normal Tone Prevailed in the Market Until About October, When a Pronounced Forward Movement Set in—Prices Higher.**

By C. G. WEISCOPE

Of H. R. Lathrop & Co., Dealers in Botanical Drugs

I have been asked by WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS to prepare a review of conditions which have affected the market for American botanical drugs during 1915, with prospects for supply and demand and prices for 1916. This I have attempted to do in the following paragraphs covering some of the more important articles. A normal tone prevailed until about October when a general forward movement started which was still in progress at the close of the year and very pronounced in some items.

Aletris root during the first half of the year was very much higher than at the close owing to the simultaneous appearance in the market of several large users who bought up all available stock, a condition that has been repeated for several years and may be expected again in 1916. With no demand and a stock of high cost goods only on hand, primary handlers reduced the buying price to the collector, making it unprofitable for him to gather the roots. This may indicate that when the demand again sets in all handlers will be short of stock.

American wormseed has had very little call as two years ago the largest purchasers laid in a supply sufficient to last for three years, consequently collections have fallen off, but a big movement is again expected about August, 1916, and prices may reach the high water mark of two years ago.

American hellebore is in great demand owing to the scarcity of the European variety, and prices have advanced. Only a limited amount is available for the early 1916 season and its use as an insecticide will be in demand before the 1916 crop is gathered.

### Bayberry Wax May Advance

Bayberry wax declined during the first nine months, but several big export orders have reduced spot stocks and caused an advance in price of about three cents. If the usual export orders that make their appearance about the first of the year are forthcoming stocks will be further depleted and prices again advanced.

Blood root stocks are very low and prices firm, and further advances are expected after the first of the year.

Burdock root is practically unobtainable from abroad so the domestic root is receiving much attention. Unfortunately no great amount of burdock was collected during the summer and an increase in the price was inevitable.

Cascara sagrada bark has had great difficulty in reaching European markets and prices have declined. Collectors no longer found it profitable and no special efforts were made during the season to gather it for exportation. As soon as the present holdings have been reduced an advance may be expected; in fact the sale of two carloads just before the close of the year caused an increase of  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ per pound and a price of 9¢ or 10¢ a pound is anticipated in 1916.

Canada balsam has been a very slow mover during the last twelve months and has declined about 20 per cent, consequently no great amount was stocked, depending upon carry-overs to meet the demands, but there is some reason to doubt the ability to do this.

Comfrey root has advanced 3¢ to 5¢ a pound owing to limited supplies.

### Brisk Demand for Dandelion Root

Dandelion root has been brisk as the German variety can no longer be imported in sufficient quantities and prices have advanced.

Elm bark in bundles is very scarce. The heavy rains of the summer have caused the bark to assume a reddish color and it is good only for grinding.

Elder flowers of good bright quality were very scarce this season and collections limited.

Elecampane root, due to heavy purchases, has advanced 5¢ to 8¢ a pound. The demand for this root has been stimulated through a lack of the European article.

Golden seal root is very firm, stocks in first hands are low and a good export demand gives it an upward tendency.

Horehound leaves and herbs? the difficulties in importing this article have led to heavy purchases of domestic horehound and higher price levels.

### Short Crop of Lady's Slipper

Lady's slipper root is about 15 per cent or 20 per cent higher at the close of the year, apparently attributable to a shortage in crops. Where formerly a day's gathering yielded from 50 to 100 pounds of dried roots, 15 to 25 pounds is now the result of a day's effort; should this condition continue it is only a question of time when the consumption will exceed the supply.

Mandrake root is an article that has had no movement to speak of during the year and all handlers seem very well stocked. The opening of European ports and heavy purchases by foreign interests might cause an upward tendency.

Oregon balsam of fir has shown a decline for the twelve months and with not much of a demand, first buyers apparently having refrained from overstocking. Rumors have it that several inquiries for large quantities to sellers at the source of production found them with insufficient stock to accept the orders.

Prickly ash bark and berries have been much neglected and both have declined, as have also stocks in hand, and it would require the combined holdings of all dealers to fill a very large order.

Pumpkin seed of American origin is replacing the imported seed for medicinal purposes since the latter has become practically unobtainable, but the absence of the large white meaty imported seed is felt by those using it as a food.

Senega root was evidently neglected by the collectors during the summer and no very great quantity was sent to the market. Enough was on hand, however, to take care of the home consumption, but when export orders began to arrive dealers had difficulty in finding stocks and prices immediately began to climb and a 60¢ market has been predicted.

### Stramonium Leaves Have Advanced

Stramonium leaves of import are scarce, and attention has turned to the domestic leaves. Purchases of this stock have been of such extent that collectors and dealers are short and prices have advanced. It is said that a ten-ton order is in the market to be filled by the end of January, 1916. This may further affect the price.

Yellow dock root is another article, the imported supply of which is becoming depleted. Considerable domestic stock is now on hand, but not sufficient to meet the demands formerly borne by both.

### FEAR EXTINCTION OF QUEBRACHO

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a paper on the "South American Timber Resources," read before the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress in session in Washington, Raphael Zon, chief of forest investigations, United States Forest Service, stated that conservation of forest resources is needed in South America, in spite of its vast area of 1,924 million acres. The extent of really commercially valuable forests in South America, he said, is limited, and attention has already been called to the danger of extinction of quebracho since little or no check has been placed on the cutting of this wood.

Reference was made in a recent issue of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS to an auction sale of several barrels and drums of citric acid, slightly damaged from water during a fire in the warehouse of Burroughs Wellcome & Company. This firm states that it had nothing to do with the sale, the insurance company having taken the goods and being responsible for the auctioning of them. Burroughs Wellcome & Company say it has never been their practice to sell damaged goods.

## Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

Salicylic .....	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Stearic .....	lb.	.11½	— .25
Sulphuric, C. P. ....	lb.	.06	— .08
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk ..	lb.	.80	— .85
Tartaric crystals .....	lb.	.52	— .53
Powdered .....	lb.	.51	— .55

## ESSENTIAL OILS

Amber, crude .....	lb.	.30	— .35
Rectified .....	lb.	.50	— .60
Sweet, true .....	lb.	.80	— .85
Peach kernel .....	lb.	.42	— .45
Anise .....	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Bay .....	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Bergamot .....	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Cade .....	lb.	.35	— .37
Cajuput, bottles .....	lb.	.80	— .85
Camphor, light color, heavy			
gravity .....	lb.	.12½	— .13
Japanese, white .....	lb.	.14	— .15
Caraway .....	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech. ....	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Lead Free .....	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
U. S. P. ....	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Cedar Leaf .....	lb.	.50	— .52
Wood .....	lb.	.14	— .15
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy. ....	lb.	12.00	— 12.50
Citronella, Ceylon .....	lb.	.42	— .43
Java .....	lb.	.90	— .95
Cloves, cans .....	lb.	1.40	— 1.43
Bottles .....	lb.	1.42	— 1.45
Copaiba .....	lb.	.90	— .92
Coriander .....	lb.	15.25	— 17.00
Croton .....	lb.	.85	— .90
Cubeb .....	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Erigeron .....	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Eucalyptus, Australian .....	lb.	.47	— .52
Fennel, sweet .....	lb.	3.75	— 3.90
Geranium, Algerian .....	lb.	3.65	— 3.90
Turkish .....	lb.	3.05	— 3.10
Bourbon .....	lb.	3.05	— 3.20
Gingergrass .....	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Ginger .....	lb.	5.00	— 5.40
Hemlock .....	lb.	.54	— .57
Juniper Berries, rect. ....	lb.	3.80	— 3.90
Twice rect. ....	lb.	4.30	— 4.65
Wood .....	lb.	.65	— 1.10
Lavender Flowers .....	lb.	4.00	— 4.20
Spike .....	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Garden .....	lb.	.65	— .70
Lemon .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Lemongrass .....	lb.	.80	— .90
Limes, expressed .....	lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Distilled .....	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Linaloe .....	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Mace, expressed .....	lb.	.90	— .95
Mustard, natural .....	lb.	10.00	— 10.75
Artificial .....	lb.	11.00	— 11.25
Neroli, bigarade .....	lb.	35.00	— 45.00
Petale .....	lb.	43.00	— 50.00
Nutmeg .....	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Orange, bitter .....	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Sweet .....	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Patchouli .....	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Pennyroyal, lb. ....	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Imported .....	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Peppermint, tins .....	lb.	1.95	— 2.20
Bottles .....	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Petit Grain, S. A. ....	lb.	2.40	— 3.00
French .....	lb.	5.90	— 6.25
Pimento .....	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pine Needles .....	lb.	.65	— .75
Rose, Natural .....	oz.	10.00	— 13.00
Artificial .....	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Rosemary .....	lb.	.70	— .80
Sandalwood, East Indian. ....	lb.	6.50	— 6.75
West Indian .....	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Sassafras, natural .....	lb.	.65	— .70
Artificial .....	lb.	.22	— .25
Savin .....	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Spearmint .....	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Spruce .....	lb.	.60	— .62
Tansy .....	lb.	2.60	— 2.65
Thyme, red, French .....	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
White, French .....	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Wintergreen leaves, true. ....	lb.	4.20	— 4.70
Synthetic .....	lb.	3.60	— 4.00
Birch, sweet .....	lb.	3.70	— 4.10
Wormseed, Baltimore .....	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Wormwood .....	lb.	2.25	— 2.55

## CRUDE DRUGS

## BALSAM

Copaiba, Para .....	lb.	.43	— .44
South American .....	lb.	.45	— .50

Fir, Canada .....	gal.	5.00	— 5.25
Oregon .....	gal.	.65	— .75
Peru .....	gal.	5.20	— 5.45
Tolu .....	lb.	.38	— .40

## BARKS

Angostura .....	lb.	.25	— .26
Bayberry .....	lb.	.05½	— .06
Blackhaw, of root .....	lb.	.18	— .25
of Tree .....	lb.	.09	— .10
Buckthorn .....	lb.	.50	— .55
Calisaya .....	lb.	.19	— .27
Cascara Sagrada .....	lb.	.06½	— .08½
Cascarilla quills .....	lb.	.24	— .25
Siftings .....	lb.	.12	— .15
Cinchona, red, quills .....	lb.	.25	— .28
Broken .....	lb.	.22	— .23
Yellow, "quills" .....	lb.	.23	— .24
Broken .....	lb.	.25	— .25
Condurango .....	lb.	.25	— .30
Cotton Root .....	lb.	.07	— .07½
Cramp .....	lb.	.05½	— .06
Elm, grinding .....	lb.	.14	— .14½
Powdered .....	lb.	.15	— .16
Lemon Peel .....	lb.	.05	— .06
Orange Peel, bitter .....	lb.	.03½	— .04
Sweet .....	lb.	.04½	— .05
Trieste .....	lb.	.09½	— .10
Prickly, Ash .....	lb.	.10	— .12
Northern .....	lb.	.10	— .12
Pomegranate .....	lb.	.24½	— .25
of Fruit .....	lb.	.29½	— .30
Quebracho .....	lb.	.30	— .32
Sassafras, ordinary .....	lb.	.10	— .13
Select .....	lb.	.14	— .16
Simaruba .....	lb.	.15	— .16
Soap, whole .....	lb.	.08	— .08½
Cut .....	lb.	.15	— .17
Crushed .....	lb.	.09	— .09½
Tonga .....	lb.	.34	— .37
Wahoo of Root .....	lb.	.32	— .35
White Pine .....	lb.	.04	— .05
White Poplar .....	lb.	.04	— .05
Wild Cherry .....	lb.	.05	— .08
Witch Hazel .....	lb.	.03½	— .04

## BEANS

Calabar .....	lb.	.20	— .24
St. Ignatius .....	lb.	.17	— .19
Tonka, Angostura .....	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Para .....	lb.	.65	— .70
Surinam, cryst. ....	lb.	.75	— .80
Vanilla Bourbon .....	lb.	2.55	— 3.50
Mexican, whole .....	lb.	3.75	— 5.00
Cuts .....	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
South American .....	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Tahiti, white label .....	lb.	—	—
Green label .....	lb.	1.45	— 1.50

## BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary .....	lb.	.40	— .43
XX .....	lb.	.48	— .50
Powdered .....	lb.	.46	— .49
Fish .....	lb.	.04½	— .05
Juniper .....	lb.	.04	— .05
Laurel .....	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Prickly, Ash .....	lb.	.13	— .15
Saw Palmetto .....	lb.	.08	— .08½
Sloe .....	lb.	.40	— .46

## FLOWERS

Arnica .....	lb.	.34	— .36
Borage .....	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Calendula .....	lb.	.45	— .60
Chamomile, German .....	lb.	.55	— .60
Belgium .....	lb.	.32	— .35
Hungarian .....	lb.	.60	— .65
Elder .....	lb.	.30	— .31
Insect, open .....	lb.	.16	— .17½
Closed .....	lb.	Nominal	—
Powd. Flowers and Stems .....	lb.	.25	— .28
Powd. Flowers .....	lb.	.40	— .45
Lavender, ordinary .....	lb.	.17	— .19
Select .....	lb.	.20	— .21
Malva .....	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Mullein .....	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Saffron, American .....	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Valencia .....	lb.	11.00	— 11.40
Tilia, with leaves .....	lb.	.55	— .60

## LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite .....	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true .....	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Belladonna .....	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Buchu, short .....	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Long .....	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Cannabis Indica .....	lb.	1.90	— 1.95
Chiretta .....	lb.	.14	— .15
Coca, Huanuco .....	lb.	—	—
Truxillo .....	lb.	.35	— .40

Coltsfoot .....	lb.	.25	— .40
Conium .....	lb.	.13	— .20
Damiana .....	lb.	.08	— .10
Digitalis .....	lb.	.54	— .65
Eucalyptus .....	lb.	.05½	— .06
Euphorbia pilulifera .....	lb.	.39	— .45
Grindelia robusta .....	lb.	.05	— .05½
Henbane, German .....	lb.	.30	— .30
Russian .....	lb.	.30	— .35
Henna .....	lb.	.12	— .13
Horehound .....	lb.	.17	— .18
Jaborandi .....	lb.	.19	— .20
Laurel .....	lb.	.05½	— .06
Lobelia .....	lb.	.07	— .08
Matico .....	lb.	.38	— .40
Marjoram, German .....	lb.	.15	— .16
French .....	lb.	.23	— .24
Pennyroyal .....	lb.	.04	— .05
Peppermint, American .....	lb.	.12	— .13½
German .....	lb.	Nominal	—
Pichi .....	lb.	.08	— .10
Pulsatilla .....	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Rose, red .....	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Rosemary .....	lb.	.05½	— .06
Rue .....	lb.	.45	— .46
Sage, stemless, Austrian. ....	lb.	.50	— .50
Grinding .....	lb.	.40	— .40
Greek .....	lb.	.12	— .13
Spanish .....	lb.	.10	— .11
Savory .....	lb.	.19	— .20
Senna, Alexandria, whole. ....	lb.	.45	— .50
Half leaf .....	lb.	.40	— .42
Siftings .....	lb.	.19	— .20
Tinnevely .....	lb.	.20	— .27
Pods .....	lb.	.12	— .13
Skullcap, U.S.P. ....	lb.	.22	— .22½
Spearmint, American .....	lb.	.18	— .20
Stramonium .....	lb.	.22	— .23
Thyme .....	lb.	.14	— .15
Uva Ursi .....	lb.	.06½	— .07
Witch Hazel .....	lb.	.04	— .05
Yerba Santa .....	lb.	.07½	— .08

## ROOTS

Aconite .....	lb.	.18	— .19
Althea, cut .....	lb.	.50	— .55
Whole .....	lb.	.40	— .42
Alkanet, cut .....	lb.	.70	— .75
Angelica, American .....	lb.	.14	— .15
German .....	lb.	.15	— .20
Arnica .....	lb.	.35	— .36
Belladonna .....	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Berberis aq. ....	lb.	.10	— .11
Blood .....	lb.	.09	— .10
Blueflag .....	lb.	.11	— .11½
Bryonia .....	lb.	.24	— .26
Burdock .....	lb.	.24½	— .25
Calamus, bleached .....	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Unbleached .....	lb.	.22	— .24
Cohosh, black .....	lb.	.04	— .04½
Blue .....	lb.	.04½	— .05
Colchicum .....	lb.	.21	— .22
Colombo .....	lb.	.07	— .09
Culver's .....	lb.	.10	— .11
Dandelion .....	lb.	.30	— .35
Doggrass .....	lb.	.85	— .90
Echinacea .....	lb.	.16½	— .17
Elecampane, imported .....	lb.	.15	— .16
Galangal .....	lb.	.09	— .10
Gelsemium .....	lb.	.04	— .05
Gentian .....	lb.	.18	— .19
Geranium .....	lb.	.04	— .05
Ginger, African .....	lb.	.09	— .09½
Jamaica .....	lb.	.19	— .20
Bleached .....	lb.	.20	— .21
Ginseng, wild, Southern. ....	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Northern .....	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Eastern .....	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Cultivated .....	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Golden Seal .....	lb.	4.50	— 5.05
Powdered .....	lb.	4.70	— 4.80
Hellebore, white .....	lb.	.10	— .10½
Powdered .....	lb.	.19	— .24
Black .....	lb.	.11	— .12
Ipecac, Cartagena .....	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
Powdered .....	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Jalap, whole .....	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Kava Kava .....	lb.	.18	— .19
Licorice, extra .....	lb.	.17	— .18
Selected .....	lb.	.16	— .17
Mandrake .....	lb.	.08	— .09
Musk, Russian .....	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Orris, Florentine, bold .....	lb.	.15	— .16
Yonkers .....	lb.	1.1½	— 1.2
Vipers .....	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Pereira Brava .....	lb.	.12	— .14
Pellitory .....	lb.	.30	— .35
Pink, true .....	lb.	.38	— .49
Poke .....	lb.	.05	— .06



## Great Scarcity of Drugs Grown in Europe's War Zone

**Gatherers are Nearly All in the Trenches—Many Articles Retained for Use by the Armies—New Season Several Months Away.**

By P. E. ANDERSON  
Importer of Botanical Drugs

In attempting to write on the present condition of the crude drug market, not much need be said concerning the true cause of the situation, the catastrophe throughout Continental Europe being emphatically before us at the present time. Crude drugs, such as roots, barks, leaves, seeds, etc., of foreign origin, are mostly secured within the war zone, the gathering season for a large percentage of these articles being during the months of April to October. A few months prior to the beginning of the war in 1914, a number of articles were gathered in the usual manner, but after war was declared, gatherers were called to the colors and many articles were absolutely neglected, thus causing a decided shortage in supplies.

As the war progressed and more of the gatherers were called, the gathering was reduced, naturally, still further, and in many sections during the past season of 1915, none of the articles were gathered, while in other sections but very light supplies were obtained. From Germany, Austria, and from Russia, to a great extent, nothing has been received for many months, and as a very large proportion of crude drugs comes from those sections, the shortage in the United States has become very pronounced; in fact some items are unobtainable.

At the beginning of the war, all available supplies of material held by merchants abroad were disposed of or shipped to this country for sale, while the supplies available in hands of merchants abroad who formerly shipped to the United States and handled large quantities of crude materials, have been exhausted.

### Prices Have Advanced Enormously

The prices in the United States have advanced enormously and the market has a further upward tendency as stocks are being reduced. Buyers naturally are inclined to purchase further requirements on a hand-to-mouth basis only, anticipating that further supplies will be received from producing districts in due time and which will have a tendency to reduce the present high values.

There are a few articles of domestic growth which can be gathered to some extent and which will possibly relieve the situation on the foreign articles to a slight degree, but not enough will be produced to give the consumer very much encouragement; no doubt it will be necessary for him to meet the situation as he finds it from day to day, and to pay the ruling prices on the various articles as long as they last. Stocks of the various foreign crude drugs in the United States are very limited, and should the usual demand for the various articles begin at this time, the available supplies of most of the items, we believe, would not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the consumers for more than from three to six months, according to the articles desired.

### Future Difficult to Forecast

As to the future outlook of foreign crude drugs, it is difficult to determine, but as the gathering season is many months off, one can realize, even if the war were now over, that the present shortage of crude drugs will continue for some time. The requirements of the United States for crude drugs is very large, but we must not overlook the fact that Europe's demand for a great many drugs at the present time exceeds that of the United States with no relief in sight for at least eight or ten months hence. An embargo on ship-

ments of many items now exists, so that after this market's supplies are exhausted no further quantities of a similar character can be secured until after the present situation is discontinued. Furthermore, one need not be surprised to see foreign nations put an embargo on a number of other items that they may need to meet and correct the sanitary and other conditions existing in their own countries.

We shall endeavor to enumerate and comment on some of the most important items, which we trust will be of interest to your readers.

Chamomile flowers of Hungarian origin that formerly brought 12 cents are now selling for 70 to 75 cents a pound, while the Roman or Belgian flowers went from 14 to 40 cents a pound. The former is the variety sold mostly in this country and but very little stock remains in the hands of dealers, probably not sufficient to take care of the spring requirements.

Digitalis, a plant cultivated in Germany, is held here in very limited quantities. There is some in manufacturers hands, but the stock held by importers cannot last over sixty days.

Henbane, both German and Russian, is very scarce; some of the latter may be had through the London market but the German is practically unobtainable.

### Russian Cantharides is High

Cantharides, Russian, usually held at about 75 cents, has advanced to \$4.75 a pound and but very little to be had. Chinese cantharides advanced from 25 cents to \$1.25 and no great quantity is available.

Ergot, Russian, is very scarce, and all kinds were very high until the new crop from Spain was offered in October and which gave some relief. The Spanish crop is small, however, and it is doubtful whether it can supply the demand until another crop is marketed.

Lavender flowers from France have not been greatly affected and stocks are of good size.

Marjoram leaves, German, are scarce, and while there is a fair supply of French, the stock is not so large as that formerly held and prices have accordingly advanced.

Sage leaves, the stemless Austrian variety, is no longer being offered, while the Greek leaf, which formerly commanded no attention, is now partly taking the place of the Austrian variety.

Stramonium leaves and seeds of European origin are very scarce. The ante-bellum price of the leaf was about 6½ cents a pound, but at present it brings from 23 to 25 cents. At the former prices the American herb was rarely gathered, but the scarcity of the European product has caused the American variety to come into prominence and which now sells around 21 cents a pound.

Althea root, cut, imported from Germany and Austria, while practically exhausted, is quoted at 55 to 60 cents a pound. In normal times it is held at 14 cents.

### Arnica Flowers Held in Europe

Arnica flowers are so largely consumed in the European war zone as to virtually prohibit their exportation. The flowers in normal times bring from 10 to 11 cents a pound, while the root fetches about 25 cents; both are now held at about 40 cents.

Burdock root, Belgium, which is usually quoted at 7½ cents, was cleaned out at 20 cents a pound. The American root will have to take its place.

Elecampane root is another product of American origin that will have to take the place of the imported root. Prices have more than doubled.

Colocynth, while chiefly marketed through Trieste, is obtained from Syria. Very little has been gathered and stocks are low.

Doggrass is gathered in Germany in the early summer, but it is probable that not much if any was collected in 1915 in which case there will be no stock available for some time. The American doggrass differs considerably from the German variety and heretofore it has been rarely used medicinally.

Gentian root has been received in large quantities from France where very little was collected last spring owing to a scarcity of labor. Twenty cents a pound is now asked, as against 4 cents in normal times.

Ginger owes its present high price to the small supplies available in European markets. The price of the Jamaica

(Concluded on page 28)

## Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

Rhatany .....	lb.	.60	—	.65
Rhubarb, Chinese .....	lb.	.80	—	.82
High, dried .....	lb.	.13	—	.14
Chips .....	lb.	.18	—	.20
Sarsaparilla, Honduras .....	lb.	.39	—	.40
Senega .....	lb.	.45	—	.50
Mexican .....	lb.	.12	—	.13
Serpentaria .....	lb.	.35	—	.38
Skunk Cabbage .....	lb.	.10	—	.12
Snake, natural .....	lb.	.18	—	.19
Stripped .....	lb.	.28	—	.32
Spikenard .....	lb.	.09	—	.10
Squill .....	lb.	.06	—	.07
Stillingia .....	lb.	.05	—	.06
Unicorn false (helonias) .....	lb.	.41	—	.42
True (Alettris) .....	lb.	.21	—	.23
Valerian, Belgian .....	lb.	.45	—	.50
English .....	lb.	.70	—	.72
German .....	lb.	.40	—	.45
Yellow Dock .....	lb.	.08	—	.09

## SEEDS

Anise, Levant .....	lb.	.11 1/4	—	.11 3/4
Star .....	lb.	.25	—	.25 1/2
Spanish .....	lb.	.12 1/4	—	.13
Canary, Spanish .....	lb.	.05 1/4	—	.05 1/2
Dutch .....	lb.	.04 1/4	—	.05
Smyrna .....	lb.	.05 1/4	—	.05
South American .....	lb.	.04 1/4	—	.05
Caraway .....	lb.	.12 1/4	—	.13
Cardamoms, bleached .....	lb.	.95	—	1.30
Decorated .....	lb.	.75	—	.75 1/2
Celery .....	lb.	.28	—	.29
Colchicum .....	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Conium .....	lb.	.11	—	.16
Coriander, natural .....	lb.	.04 1/4	—	.04 1/2
Bleached .....	lb.	.05 1/4	—	.05 1/2
Cumin, Malta .....	lb.	.23	—	.23 1/2
Mogador .....	lb.	.23	—	.24
Levant .....	lb.	Nominal	—	
Morocco .....	lb.	.22	—	.22 1/4
Dill .....	lb.	.07 1/4	—	.08
Fennel, German, large .....	lb.		—	
Italian .....	lb.	.10	—	.10 1/4
Roumanian, small .....	lb.	.14 1/4	—	.16
French .....	lb.	.12	—	.12 1/4
Flax, whole .....	bb.	.04 1/4	—	.04 1/2
Ground .....	lb.	.03	—	.03 1/4
Foenugreek .....	lb.	.03	—	.03 1/4
Hemp, Manchurian .....	lb.	.05 1/4	—	.05 1/2
Russian .....	lb.	.05	—	.05 1/2
Larkspur .....	lb.	.26	—	.27
Lobelia .....	lb.	.20	—	.21
Millet, natural .....	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/4
Hulled .....	lb.	.12 1/4	—	.13
Mustard, Bari, Brown .....	lb.	.12 1/4	—	.13
California, brown .....	lb.	.12 1/4	—	.13
Sicily, brown .....	lb.	.12 1/4	—	.12 1/2
Dutch .....	lb.	.12 1/4	—	.13
English, yellow .....	lb.	.12 1/4	—	.13 1/4
German, yellow .....	lb.	Nominal	—	
Parsley .....	lb.	.19	—	.20
Poppy, Dutch .....	lb.	.23 1/4	—	.24
Turkish .....	lb.	.22	—	.23
Pumpkin .....	lb.	.11	—	.12
Quince, Select .....	lb.	.70	—	.75
Rape .....	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/4
Japanese .....	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.07
Sabadilla (whole) .....	lb.	.20	—	.21
Stavesacre .....	lb.	.22	—	.25
Stramonium .....	lb.	.10	—	.12
Strophanthus, Hispidus .....	lb.	.50	—	.60
Kombe .....	lb.	.60	—	.65
Sunflower, large .....	lb.	.05 1/4	—	.06
Turmeric, Aleppy .....	lb.	.09	—	.09 1/4
Madras .....	lb.	.09	—	.09 1/4
Worm, American .....	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.10
Levant .....	lb.	1.15	—	1.45

## GUMS

Arabic, firsts .....	lb.	.31	—	.36
Seconds .....	lb.	.27	—	.30
Sorts, amber .....	lb.	.22	—	.23
White .....	lb.	.25	—	.26
Aloes, Barbadoes .....	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Cape .....	lb.	.08	—	.09
Curacao, cases .....	lb.	.14	—	.15
Socotrine .....	lb.	.22 1/4	—	.23
Ammoniac, tears .....	lb.	.30	—	.31
Asafetida, whole, U. S. P. .....	lb.	.60	—	.65
Powdered, U. S. P. .....	lb.	.73	—	.79
Benzoin, Siam .....	lb.	1.50	—	1.70
Sumatra .....	lb.	.32	—	.34
Chicle, Mexican .....	lb.	.64	—	.69
Galbanum .....	lb.	.70	—	.75
Gamboge .....	lb.	.80	—	.85
Guaic .....	lb.	.25	—	.30
Kino .....	lb.	.40	—	.45
Mastic .....	lb.	.49	—	.54
Myrrh, select .....	lb.	.20	—	.21
Sorts .....	lb.	.16 1/4	—	.18

Siftings .....	lb.	.16	—	.17
Olibanum, siftings .....	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.07
Sorts .....	lb.	.07	—	.09
Tears .....	lb.	.11	—	.14
Sandarac .....	lb.	.22 1/4	—	.26
Senegal, picked .....	lb.	.18	—	.20
Sorts .....	lb.	.10	—	.12
Spruce .....	lb.	.65	—	.75
Styrax .....	lb.	.22	—	.25
Thus .....	lb.	7.75	—	8.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first .....	lb.	2.05	—	2.15
Seconds .....	lb.	1.80	—	1.90
Thirds .....	lb.	1.05	—	1.30
Turkey firsts .....	lb.	1.75	—	1.80
Seconds .....	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Thirds .....	lb.	.80	—	.85

## WAXES

Bayberry .....	lb.	.22	—	.24
Bees, white .....	lb.	.47	—	.48
Yellow, crude .....	lb.	.32	—	.34
Refined .....	lb.	.36	—	.38
Candelilla .....	lb.	.25	—	.26
Carnauba, Flor .....	lb.	.45	—	.46
No. 1 .....	lb.	.38	—	.40
No. 3, chalky .....	lb.	.33	—	.35
Ceresin, yellow .....	lb.	.27	—	.28
White .....	lb.	.15	—	.17
Japan .....	lb.	.13	—	.14
Montan, crude .....	lb.		—	
Bleached .....	lb.		—	
Ozokerite, crude, brown .....	lb.	.28	—	.40
Green .....	lb.		—	
Refined, white .....	lb.		—	
Refined, yellow .....	lb.		—	
Paraffin, refined, domestic .....	lb.	.03 1/4	—	.06 1/4
Foreign .....	lb.	.06	—	.09

## HEAVY CHEMICALS

Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.	1.85	—	2.10
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b.			
works 48 p. c. b. ....	1.75	—	2.00
Alum, ammonia, ground 100 lbs.	5.50	—	7.00
Lump .....	100 lbs.	5.00	7.00
Powdered .....	100 lbs.	5.50	8.00
Potash, ground .....	100 lbs.	5.10	5.35
Lump .....	100 lbs.	5.00	5.25
Powdered .....	100 lbs.		6.50
Soda, Ground .....	100 lbs.	2.50	3.00
Alumina, Sulph., low .....	100 lbs.	3.00	4.00
High grade .....	100 lbs.	4.00	4.50
Ammonia, Anhydrous .....	lb.	.25	.26
Ammonia, Aqua, 26 deg., car. lb.	.04 1/4	—	.05 1/4
20 deg., carboys .....	lb.	.03 1/4	.03 1/2
18 deg., carboys .....	lb.	.02 1/4	.03
16 deg., carboys .....	lb.	.02 1/4	.02 1/2
Sal Ammoniac, gray .....	lb.	.06 1/2	.07
Granulated, white .....	lb.	.08	.09
Lump .....	lb.	.11 1/2	.12
Sulphate, foreign .....	100 lbs.	3.25	
Domestic .....	100 lbs.	3.25	
Barium, chloride .....	ton	110.00	115.00
Barytes, floated, cream .....	ton	20.00	23.00
No. 1 white .....	ton	19.50	20.00
No. 2 .....	ton	16.00	17.00
Off color .....	ton	13.00	14.00
Bleaching Powder, over 35 p.c., lb.	.11	—	.14
Calcium Acetate, crude, 100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.00
Carbide .....	100 lbs.	3.50	3.75
Chloride, solid .....	ton	11.78	
Granulated .....	ton	14.78	
Sulphate .....	100 lbs.	1.00	4.00
Carbonate .....	lb.	.04	.05
Carbon tetrachloride .....	lb.	.16	.17
Copperas, f. o. b. works .....	100 lbs.	.55	.60
Copper Carbonate .....	lb.	.19 1/4	.20 1/2
Sulphate .....	100 lbs.	13.00	14.00
Fusel Oil, crude .....	gal.	2.50	3.00
Refined .....	gal.	3.15	3.25
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls. .....	lb.	.03	.03 1/2
48 p.c., in carboys .....	lb.	.06	.06 1/2
52 p.c., in carboys .....	lb.	.06 1/2	.07
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar .....	lb.	.10 1/4	.11
White cryst. .....	lb.	.12 1/4	.12 1/2
Broken Cakes .....	lb.	.11 1/2	.12 1/4
Granulated .....	lb.	.12 1/4	.13
Powdered .....	lb.	.12 1/4	.13
Arsenate .....	lb.	.06 1/2	.07
Nitrate .....	lb.	.13 1/4	.14
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd. lb.	.06 1/4	—	.07
Red, American .....	lb.	.07	.07
Foreign .....	lb.	.09	.10
White, Basic Carb., Amer.			
dry .....	lb.	.06 1/4	.06 1/2
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over .....	lb.	.07 1/4	.12
English .....	lb.	.06	.06 1/2
White, Basic Sulphate .....	lb.	.06	.06 1/2
Muriatic acid, .....			
18 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.01 1/4	.02
20 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.02	.02 1/2
22 deg. carboys .....	lb.	.02 1/4	.02 1/2

Nitric acid, .....			
36 deg., carboys .....	lb.	.06 1/4	.07
38 deg., carboys .....	lb.	.06 1/4	.07 1/4
40 deg., carboys .....	lb.	.07	.07 1/2
42 deg., carboys .....	lb.	.08 1/4	.09
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg., carb. lb.	.06	—	.06 1/4
38 deg., carboys .....	lb.	.06 1/4	.07
40 deg., carboys .....	lb.	.06 1/4	.07 1/4
42 deg., carboys .....	lb.	.08	.09
Potash, Bichromate .....	lb.	.45	.50
Carbonate, calc .....	lb.	.45	.50
Caustic .....	lb.	.60	.70
Chlorate, cryst. .....	lb.	.45	.50
Powdered .....	lb.	.45	.50
Muriate, .....	per ton	250.00	265.00
Prussiate, red .....	lb.	5.00	5.05
Yellow .....	lb.	.90	.91
Saltpetre, crude .....	lb.		
Refined .....	lb.	.35	.38
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags,			
basis of 48 p.c. car			
lots .....	100 lbs.	1.75	2.00
in bbls .....	100 lbs.		1.25
Bichromate .....	lb.		.20
Bisulphate .....	lb.	.75	1.35
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lbs.	.70	—	.80
Caustic, domestic, 40% f. o. b.			
works, drums .....	100 lbs.	5.50	5.75
76 p. c., basis 60 .....	100 lbs.	5.50	5.75
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.			
100 lbs. .....		5.50	5.75
Chlorate .....	lb.	.45	
Cyanide, bulk .....	100 p.c. lb.	.28	.32
Hyposulphite, bbls .....	100 lbs.	1.60	2.00
Kegs .....	100 lbs.	1.75	2.10
Prussiate, yellow .....	lb.	.60	.70
Silicate, liquid .....	100 lbs.	.85	1.10
Cryst .....	lb.	.02	.03
Sulphate, Glauber's Salt .....	lb.	.01	.01 1/4
Sulphide, 30 p.c. .....	lb.	.02	.02 1/2
60 p.c. .....	lb.	.03	.03 1/2
Sulphite, cryst. .....	lb.	.02 1/4	.02 1/2
Dry, powdered .....	lb.	.05 1/4	.06
Sulphuric acid .....			
60 deg. .....	per 100 lbs.	1.50	1.75
66 deg., carboys .....	per 100 lbs.	2.00	2.50
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	2.25	—	3.00
Oleum .....	100 lbs.	1.75	2.50

## DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg .....	lb.	.88	—	.85
Blood .....	lb.	.30	—	.35
Aluminum, Chloride .....	lb.	2.00	—	2.05
Aniline Oil, in drums.....	lb.	.95	—	1.10
Salts .....	lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Annatto, fine .....	lb.	.39	—	.60
Seed .....	lb.	.0734	—	.084
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c. ....	lb.	.30	—	.34
65 p.c. ....	lb.	.26	—	.32
47 p.c. ....	lb.	.24	—	.28
Carmine, No. 40 .....	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Cochineal .....	lb.	.55	—	.70
Cudbear, French .....	lb.	.25	—	.30
Concentrated .....	lb.	.40	—	.50
English .....	lb.	.15	—	.20
Cutch, bales .....	lb.	.12	—	.1234
Boxes .....	lb.	.13	—	.16
Divi-divi .....	lb.	.50	—	.55
Flaxine .....	lb.	.60	—	.80
Fustic stick .....	ton	22.00	—	30.00
Young, root .....	ton	45.00	—	47.00
Gambier, Spot .....	lb.	.17	—	.18
Indigo, Bengal .....	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Kurpahs .....	lb.	Nominal	—	
Guatemala .....	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Madras .....	lb.	1.50	—	1.55
Synthetic (J) .....	lb.	1.30	—	1.35
Indigotine .....	lb.	2.45	—	2.50
Iron Nitrate, commercial .....	lb.	.0134	—	.02
True .....	lb.	.04	—	.0434
Logwood, stick .....	ton	24.00	—	30.00
Roots .....	ton	18.00	—	18.50
Madder, Dutch .....	lb.	.25	—	.27
Myrobalans .....	lb.	39.00	—	40.00
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo.....	lb.	.18	—	.30
Chinese .....	lb.	.17	—	.25
Persian Berries .....	lb.	Nominal	—	
Quercitron .....	ton	24.75	—	30.00
Salts of Tartar .....	lb.	.12	—	.14
Soluble Oil, 50 p.c. ....	lb.	.06	—	.0934
75-85 p.c. ....	lb.	.11	—	.12
Soluble, Blue .....	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 29 p.c.				
Tannic Acid .....	lb.	60.00	—	61.00
Turmeric, Madras .....	lb.	.0734	—	.08
Aleppy .....	lb.	.0734	—	.08
Pubna .....	lb.	.0634	—	.07
China .....	lb.	—	—	—
Turkey Red Oil .....	lb.	.05	—	.15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy.....	lb.	.37	—	.40

## Great Scarcity of Drugs Grown in Europe's War Zone

(Continued from page 26)

variety was raised accordingly, and will probably hold firm until the arrival of the new crop next May and June.

Licorice root from every source is scarce, and the use of it in such large quantities by manufacturers of extracts has practically cleaned the market, and there is none available except a small quantity put up in bundles for druggists' use.

Rhubarb root has remained firm. The new crop from China will be shipped via San Francisco in about three months.

Valerian root is very scarce and both German and Belgian are quoted at 30 and 35 cents a pound, the normal price being 6 and 8 cents.

Cardamom seed comes from India and the transportation difficulties are largely responsible for the higher cost and the decrease in supplies.

Fennel seed from France is still to be had, but the German seed is practically exhausted and has risen from 9 cents to \$1 a pound.

Levant wormseed is difficult to obtain and very little if any is being received from Russia. Stocks are very low and \$1.50 is now asked for this seed which usually is quoted at 6 or 7 cents.

## Gums Affected by Shortage and Higher Freight Rates

**Prominent Importing House Reviews Situation of  
Past—Prices Will Probably Be Maintained for  
Months.**

By THURSTON & BRAIDICH, NEW YORK

On the opening of the year, the gum arabic market was notably weak on account of the promise of a normal crop and the anticipated reduced consumption in Europe which would cause an accumulation of stocks and necessarily depress prices, but contrary to all expectations, the gathering season was terminated abruptly by the early rains and the unsold supplies in the primary markets were withdrawn or held at advanced prices.

Not only have the American importers been called upon to supply an unusually heavy American demand but also the requirements of the South Americans who have in the past secured their supplies in the European markets.

Values, also, were strongly influenced by the higher freight rates from Egyptian ports, and the lack of steamers to bring forward the new crop which will be gathered during the first five months of the year, will undoubtedly maintain prices for months to come.

**GUM TRAGACANTH**—Owing to the small shipments from the countries of production, the market advanced steadily during the year, the increased value being about 40 per cent.

**NUTGALLS**—The market remained without change until the beginning of October when importers endeavoring to replenish their stocks found the markets of Europe quite bare. This, coupled with the embargo placed on the export of nutgalls from England, advanced prices about 100 per cent and at present, there are very small quantities only, obtainable.

**VANILLA BEANS**—The market was weak and featureless for the first nine months, consumers not buying their usual requirements in expectation of lower prices. During the month of October, a cyclone followed by heavy rains struck the Eastern portion of Mexico damaging the vanilla plantations to such an extent that the vines will not recuperate sufficiently to yield a normal crop for two years. About the same time, the reports received from the French Colonies to the effect that the Bourbon crop was greatly reduced, caused a heavy demand and prices have advanced 33 per cent in consequence.

## Cultivation of Botanicals Not Yet Extensive in U. S.

**Belladonna and Digitalis are Grown in this Country  
Satisfactorily, But Others are in Experimental  
Stage.**

By S. B. PENICK

Importer and Exporter of Crude Botanical Drugs

Interest, intense in character by those directly concerned and others affiliated, has centered in the production of botanicals expected to develop in this country from our alarming scarcity of some important foreign drugs.

Just what results should be looked for no one has known. With the beginning of the war it was widely predicted that a gigantic industry in this line was within our grasp, requiring only the planting, harvesting and selling of the crop. Such a proposition, generally speaking, to experienced persons in crude drugs was known to be impractical and quite likely to result in loss for those beginning with such ideas. Many plans were advanced, drug journals were publishing suggestions for beginning the work, and the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture was besieged with requests for all sorts of information bearing on the work. Today the enthusiasm has passed and it is well to see what it has left of real value—as well as to calmly consider what we may expect for another twelve months, at least, of doing without certain supplies.

### Where Our Needs are Greatest

Judging by the demand and by market advances, (a fairly reliable basis) our needs have been keenest for doggrass, colchicum, belladonna, digitalis, burdock, chamomile, insect flowers, henbane, fennel, elecampane, coltsfoot, licorice, liverwort, alkanet, musk, stramonium, valerian, althea, arnica flower, buckthorn, pulsatilla and calendula, all of which have been largely sent by those belligerents who, due to fortunes of war, we are not permitted to deal with directly and now scarcely at all indirectly. Existing stocks in this country in regular hands, such lots as were held in the countries of the Allies, and several lots held by manufacturing consumers, became our chief definite reliance.

Convinced that exorbitant prices for them must rule before new lots would likely appear, there still remained that element of uncertainty of when and from what source should we look for more. The possibility of peace, the lack of knowledge of what countries, neighbors to those cut off, would produce supplies and the utter ignorance of what prices would prevail made our would be agriculturists careful about the cost justifiable in embarking in the entirely new and untried industry of cultivating botanical drugs.

From our Bureau of Plant Industry, we learned that under certain conditions some of the drugs named could be expected to yield so much material, but it was found that those certain conditions, coupled with the great variableness of the market, did not furnish an inviting outlook.

We have now passed our second season of crop production and we know that until another has passed we shall hardly see any new goods. So far as the writer has been able to learn, very little has resulted from all the agitation to help us out of our difficulties.

### Increased Supply Next Season

The shortage of doggrass, burdock, elecampane, stramonium, liverwort, coltsfoot and some minor items has already been relieved more or less by what we have produced from our wild supply of this country. Another season there will be a further increased supply if conditions continue. Of fennel German, buckthorn, pulsatilla, althea, alkanet, colchicum and some minor items, we are likely to have nothing appear to relieve the need, but to see an advancing market in proportion to demand on existing stock.

What promises to be eventually successful as a cultivated crop and to in time provide us with much needed supplies, is the production of belladonna and digitalis. If we should have had our choice confined to two only of all botanicals

(Continued on page 30)



## Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

## CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Barwood .....	lb.	.07	—	.08
Camwood .....	lb.	.16	—	.20
Fustic .....	lb.	.05	—	.07
Hyperic .....	lb.	.06	—	.08
Logwood .....	lb.	.04	—	.06
Red Saunders .....	lb.	.08	—	.10

## OILS

## ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland .....	gal.	.62	—	.64
Domestic, prime .....	lb.	.60	—	.61
Cod Liver, Newfoundland bbl.	62.50	—	65.00	
Norwegian .....	bbl.	78.00	—	85.00
Degras, American .....	lb.	.06	—	.06½
English .....	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
French .....	lb.	—	—	—
German .....	lb.	—	—	—
Neutral .....	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Herring .....	gal.	—	—	Nominal
Horse .....	lb.	.08½	—	.09½
Lard, prime, winter .....	gal.	.94	—	.98
Off Prime .....	gal.	.78	—	.83
Extra No. 1 .....	gal.	.70	—	.74
No. 1 .....	gal.	.60	—	.62
No. 2 .....	gal.	.56	—	.58

Menhaden, North crude .....	gal.	—	—	Nominal
South, crude .....	gal.	.46	—	.47
Brown, strained .....	gal.	.48	—	.49
Light, strained .....	gal.	.50	—	.51
Yellow, bleached .....	gal.	.52	—	.53
White, bleached, winter .....	gal.	.54	—	.55
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. .....	gal.	.95	—	.96
30 deg., cold test .....	gal.	.90	—	.92
40 deg., cold test .....	gal.	.84	—	.85
Prime .....	gal.	.68	—	.70
Dark .....	gal.	.63	—	.65
Cleo Oil .....	lb.	.08	—	.12
Porpoise, body .....	gal.	.45	—	.48
Jaw .....	20.00	—	20.50	
Red (Crude Oleic Acid) .....	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Saponified .....	lb.	.06½	—	.06¾
Seal, white .....	gal.	.61	—	.63
Sod Oil .....	gal.	.07	—	.07½
Sperm, bleached, winter				
38 deg., cold test .....	gal.	.73	—	.74
45 deg., cold test .....	gal.	.71	—	.72
Natural winter, 38 deg.				
cold test .....	gal.	.68	—	.69
45 deg., cold test .....	gal.	.71	—	.72
Tallow, acidless .....	gal.	.77	—	.79
Prime .....	lb.	.74	—	.76
Whale, natural winter .....	gal.	.53	—	.54
Bleached .....	gal.	.55	—	.56
Extra bleached, winter .....	gal.	.57	—	.58

## VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls. ....	lb.	.15	—	.15½
Cases .....	lb.	.15½	—	.16
No. 3 .....	gal.	.14¾	—	.15½
China Wood Oil .....	gal.	.07½	—	.08¾
Cocanut Oil, Coch. ....	lb.	.15	—	.16
Ceylon .....	lb.	.13	—	.14
Copra .....	lb.	.13	—	.13½
Corn, refined .....	lb.	8.45	—	8.50
Cottonseed, prime yel. ....	gal.	.08½	—	.08¾
Winter .....	gal.	—	—	.08¾
Summer, white .....	gal.	—	—	.08¾
Crude, f. o. b. mills. ....	gal.	—	—	.55
Linseed, raw, car lots. ....	gal.	—	—	.66
5 bbl. lots .....	gal.	—	—	.68
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots. ....	gal.	—	—	.69
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots. ....	gal.	95	—	1.00
Mustard .....	gal.	.92	—	.94
Olive, denatured .....	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Foots .....	lb.	2.00	—	2.40
U.S.P. .....	lb.	.09¼	—	.09½
Palm, Lagos .....	lb.	.08¾	—	.09
Commercial .....	lb.	.08¾	—	.09
Prime, red .....	lb.	.11¾	—	.12
Palm, kernel .....	lb.	.66	—	.71
Peanut Oil .....	gal.	.60	—	.62
Pine Oil, white .....	lb.	.55	—	.56
Yellow .....	lb.	1.05	—	1.06
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in				
bbls. ....	gal.	.98	—	.99
Blown .....	lb.	.95	—	.96
Refined .....	lb.	.29	—	.30
Resin Oil, first rect. ....	gal.	.39	—	.40
Second .....	gal.	.49	—	.50
Tar Oil, gen. dist. ....	gal.	.32	—	.33
Sesame .....	gal.	1.00	—	1.05
Soya Bean, English, bbls. lb.	lb.	.07¾	—	.08
China, bbls. ....	lb.	.07¾	—	.08
Manchurian .....	lb.	.07¾	—	.08

## MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity,				
25@30 cold test .....	gal.	.12½	—	.13
29 gravity, 15 cold test. ....	gal.	.13	—	.14
Summer .....	gal.	.12	—	.13
Cylinder, light filtered .....	gal.	.20	—	.25
Dark, filtered .....	gal.	.17	—	.18
Extra cold test .....	gal.	.25	—	.30
Dark steam refined .....	gal.	.14	—	.16
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav. ....	gal.	.24½	—	.25
Neutral, filtered lemon. ....	gal.	.35½	—	.36
Gravity .....	gal.	.19½	—	.20
Paraffin, high viscosity. ....	gal.	.24½	—	.25
903@907 sp. gr. ....	gal.	.15½	—	.16
Red Paraffin .....	gal.	.13	—	.14
Spindle, No. 200 .....	gal.	.19½	—	.20
No. 160 .....	gal.	.18½	—	.19
No. 110 .....	gal.	.18	—	.18½
No. 80 .....	gal.	.16	—	.17
Filtered .....	gal.	.23	—	.24

## MISCELLANEOUS

## NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine .....	gal.	.53½	—	.54
Pitch, prime .....	200-lb. bbls.	3.75	—	4.00
Tar, pure .....	50-gal. bbls.	6.00	—	6.50
Rosin, com. to g'd, 280-lb. bbls.		5.65	—	5.70

## SHELLAC

D. C. ....	lb.	—	—	.26
V. S. O. ....	lb.	.25	—	.26
Fine orange .....	lb.	.22½	—	.23
Second orange .....	lb.	.21½	—	.22
T. N. ....	lb.	.21	—	.22
A. C. Garnet .....	lb.	.19	—	.20
Button Lac .....	lb.	.28	—	.30
Regular, bleached .....	lb.	.19	—	.20
Bone dry .....	lb.	.24	—	.25

## EXTRACTS

Archil, double .....	lb.	.14	—	.15
Concentrated .....	lb.	.17	—	.19
Barberry, French .....	lb.	.35	—	.40
Gall .....	lb.	.12	—	.15
Hemlock .....	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Indigo .....	lb.	.06	—	.10
Logwood, solid .....	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Liquid, 51 deg. ....	lb.	.50	—	.75
42 deg. ....	lb.	.50	—	.58
Cryst. ....	lb.	—	—	.08½
Oak .....	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Palmetto .....	lb.	.03	—	.04
Persian Berry .....	lb.	.12	—	.14
Quebracho, solid .....	lb.	.19	—	.20
51 deg. ....	lb.	.15	—	.16
42 deg. ....	lb.	.15	—	.16
Quercitron .....	lb.	.29	—	.30
Sumac .....	lb.	.10	—	.11

## SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1. ....	lb.	.19½	—	.20
Batavia, No. 2 .....	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Canton, rolls .....	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Saigon, rolls .....	lb.	.60	—	.61
Chillies, Japan .....	lb.	.33	—	.35
Mombasa .....	lb.	.32	—	.33
Cinnamon, Ceylon .....	lb.	.20	—	.22
Cloves, Amboyana .....	lb.	.24	—	.24½
Zanzibar .....	lb.	.21	—	.21½
Penang .....	lb.	.34	—	.35
Ginger, Jamaica .....	lb.	.19	—	.20
Ginger, grinding .....	lb.	.18	—	.19
African .....	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Cochin .....	lb.	.09	—	.10½
Mace, Banda .....	lb.	.65	—	.65½
Batavia No. 1 .....	lb.	.60	—	.61
Nutmegs, 110s .....	lb.	.18	—	.18½
Pepper, black, Sing. ....	lb.	.15½	—	.16
White .....	lb.	.21½	—	.22
Pimento .....	lb.	.04	—	.05

## COFFEES

Rio 7's .....	lb.	—	—	.07½
Santos 5's .....	lb.	—	—	.08¾
East India—Private growth. lb.		.20	—	.25
Padang Int .....	lb.	.22½	—	.23
Timor .....	lb.	.20	—	.21½
Kroe .....	lb.	.18	—	.22
Mandheling .....	lb.	.25	—	.27
Ankola .....	lb.	.24	—	.25
Mocha, large .....	lb.	.25	—	.25½
Small .....	lb.	.26½	—	.27
Liberian Straits .....	lb.	—	—	.15
Surinam .....	lb.	.13½	—	.15
La Guaria, Caracas .....	lb.	.09½	—	.10½
Caracas, Washed .....	lb.	.11½	—	.14
Porto Cabello .....	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Washed .....	lb.	.11	—	.13
Colombian .....	lb.	.09½	—	.14

Maracaibos cucuta .....	lb.	.09½	—	.13¼
Mexicans—Cordova .....	lb.	.09½	—	.10½
Washed .....	lb.	.11½	—	.13¼
Coatepec .....	lb.	.10	—	.11
Washed .....	lb.	.12	—	.14
Oaxaca .....	lb.	.10½	—	.11½
Washed .....	lb.	.12	—	.14
Tapachula .....	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Tio & Sierra .....	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Huatusco .....	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Costa Rica, common .....	lb.	.07	—	.08
Fair to good .....	lb.	.11½	—	.13¼
Prime to choice .....	lb.	.14	—	.15
Nicaragua .....	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Washed .....	lb.	.11½	—	.13¼
Guatemala & Cuban, common lb.		.07½	—	.08½
Fair to good .....	lb.	.12	—	.13½
Prime to choice .....	lb.	.14	—	.15
Jamaica, ordinary .....	lb.	.08¾	—	.09
Good ordinary .....	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Washed .....	lb.	.10½	—	.12

## TEAS

Foochow, common .....	lb.	.16	—	.17
Superior .....	lb.	.20	—	.21
Formosa, fair .....	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Good .....	lb.	.17	—	.18
Superior .....	lb.	.20	—	.22
Fine .....	lb.	.23	—	.24
Finest .....	lb.	.29	—	.34
Choice .....	lb.	.34	—	.38
Choicest .....	lb.	.49	—	.63
Country Green, gunpowder,				
Extra .....	lb.	.35	—	.50
Young Hysons .....				
Firsts .....	lb.	.25	—	.30
Seconds .....	lb.	.19	—	.20
Thirds .....	lb.	.18	—	.19
Pingsuey, Gunpowder .....				
Extras .....	lb.	.28	—	.33
Firsts .....	lb.	.21	—	.28
Seconds .....	lb.	.19	—	.22
Thirds .....	lb.	.12	—	.13
Imperial, firsts .....	lb.	.24	—	.25
Seconds .....	lb.	.21	—	.22
Thirds .....	lb.	.15	—	.16
Japan, basket fired .....	lb.	.18	—	.40
Pan fired .....	lb.	.18	—	.39
Congou, common .....	lb.	.17	—	.18
Ceylon, Pekoe Souchong. ....	lb.	.20	—	.21
Pekoe .....	lb.	.22	—	.23
Orange Pekoe .....	lb.	.24	—	.26
India—Pekoe Souchong .....	lb.	.20	—	.21
Pekoe .....	lb.	.22	—	.23
Orange pekoe .....	lb.	.24	—	.26

## COCOA

Caracas .....	lb.	.17	—	.17½
Bahia .....	lb.	.16¾	—	.18
Cuban .....	lb.	.16½	—	.16¾
Trinidad .....	lb.	.17½	—	.17½
Haiti .....	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Maracaibo .....	lb.	.20	—	.22

## REFINED SUGAR

## (Prices in Barrels)

		Amer. Nat. bu'le	Ar-Fed-War-er	er
Powdered .....	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05
XXXX .....	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10
Confectioners' A .....	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
Standard gran. ....	6.00	5.95	5.95	6.00
Fine gran. ....	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95
2-lb. bags, fine gr. ....	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
5-lb. bags, fine gr. ....	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15
10-lb. bags, fine gr. ....	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10
25-lb. bags, fine gr. ....	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00

## MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—				
Prime .....	gal.	.36½	—	.39
Open kettle .....	gal.	.39½	—	.49
Blackstrap .....	gal.	.14½	—	.15
Sugar Syrup, common .....	gal.	.15	—	.17
Medium .....	lb.	.18	—	.20
Fancy .....	lb.	.26	—	.27
Honey—				
Clear Comb, fancy .....	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Clover No. 1 .....	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Extracted .....	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Buckwheat ext. ....	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg. ....	lb.	2.26	—	2.27

## Cultivation of Botanicals Not Yet Extensive in U. S.

(Continued from page 28)

we might grow, it would, no doubt, have fallen on these. The past fall has seen produced here, cultivated belladonna leaves of alkaloidal strength commercially unknown in the past, which, upon assaying, revealed a strength three times that of the U.S.P. standard, and happily the market price is such that its production is satisfactory financially as well. Digitalis has been successfully raised, but like belladonna only in a limited way. Another season both will be upon a larger scale.

Cannabis has long been grown in this country and likely will supplant entirely the imported stock in the near future.

What is accomplished in raising chamomile German, henbane, musk, althea, valerian, insect flowers, etc., all of which are much needed, must remain until another season is passed to write about.

## Balsams Have Advanced Steadily During Past Year

**Balsam Tolu was Featureless, but Copaiba and Peru Showed Upward Tendency—Both Closed the Year in Strong Position.**

By **CHRISTIAN BIELSTEIN**  
Secretary of Dodge & Olcott

**Balsam Copaiba:** This material, owing to abnormally heavy shipments from South America in the face of a curtailed consumption, had reached extremely low levels during 1914. In the case of the fancy Para variety, which ordinarily brings from 10 to 15 per cent premium, the disproportion between supply and demand was even greater than in the heavy U.S.P. types; and the Para for the first time in the experience of the oldest handlers was weak at prices 10 per cent lower than those asked for the U.S.P. The steady reduction by the importers of their paying limits in the producing countries finally reached the inevitable point where the traffic had come to a standstill. The volume of shipments decreased, giving the market an opportunity to absorb the heavy accumulation of stocks, and early in 1915 the underlying conditions had improved to an extent justifying the upturn in prices when they began. The U.S.P. types began the year at 35c per lb. for selected cleaned strictly genuine U.S.P. balsam, advanced slowly to 37c during the spring and summer, and then rapidly jumped to 45c, where it closed strong and with the tendency still upward. The Para began at 37c for genuine selected stock, dropped further to 31c and even 30c and did not start upward until late in the year, when, however, the advance was almost perpendicular to 45c, bringing it to the level of the U.S.P. balsams.

**Balsam Tolu:** This balsam, after a period of extreme scarcity and abnormally high prices during the previous year, settled down to a steady and practically featureless course during 1915. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range, say 40c to 45c in jobbing quantities, a level which seems high in comparison with prices of three or four years ago. The close was fairly steady at 40c for natural uncleaned in original packages.

**Balsam Peru:** This product did not begin to show the effect of the war demand until about February of this year. It opened at \$1.60 in original cases of approximately 110 pounds, which had been about the normal price for the true balsam. In February the extra demand for the army hospitals began to make itself felt. Stocks had disappeared and the regular shipments from the producing country were barely sufficient to keep up with export orders. The price quickly advanced to \$2.00 and then kept going up steadily until at the close the market is of the strongest character at \$5.25 to \$5.50. The production has, of course, been stimulated all possible by this total advance of more than 200 per cent, but the supply has not yet caught up with the demand and the spot market is kept almost bare of stocks.

## Vegetable Oils Advance Owing to High Freight Rates

During the last three months of the year 1915 the price of practically all the vegetable oils rose considerably owing to the increased freight rates, the difficulty of obtaining means of transportation and the higher cost of raw material at the source of supply. Although prices have been rising all the year, it is only within a comparatively few weeks that the scarcity of spot stocks has led importers to believe that any considerable increase in price will be necessary in supplying the active market.

Importers are predicting that within the next ninety days the market will be greatly stimulated due to the shortage in tonnage. Sharp gains in the price of coconut oil, which is extremely scarce on the market, are predicted. Other oils which have reacted to the unusual demand during the year and have risen in price are copra, which is stronger on the Pacific coast, and linseed, corn, mustard and pine oils. Sharp net gains in prices for the year cover 15c a gallon on linseed boiled oil; \$3.45 a hundred pounds on corn oil; 20c a gallon on sesame and mustard oils; 26c and 25c a gallon on pine yellow and white steamed pine oils, and 18c a gallon on refined rapeseed oil.

The limited amount of goods to supply the home market was further aggravated by the greatly increased export demand for many of the oils. An early report that the cotton crop would be 30 per cent short tended to stimulate the demand for cottonseed oil and speculative influences with high values featured the market. The growing foreign demand for edible purposes is steadily causing a stronger trend in practically all the vegetable oils, and it seems probable that within the next few months stronger values will be the general rule.

## Naval Stores are Strong Despite Drop in Exports

The market for naval stores has shown remarkable strength during the last year, especially in view of the fact that a large part of the export trade has been cut off. The prices of both turpentine and rosin have advanced considerably. The decrease in crops, estimated at 30 per cent to 35 per cent, and values ruling below the cost of production, especially on turpentine, attracted outside speculative interests during the last three months of the year and prices scored sharp gains.

The prohibitive ocean freight rates, combined with a lack of shipping facilities, tended to decrease prices but this was largely offset by the decidedly strong statistical position of the market. It is probable that an inventory of stocks will show further decreases. There are three months of meager fresh supplies ahead and drafts on the visible supplies at this time will be large for the first four months of 1916.

The high freights, landing charges, and high prices here for the lower grades of rosin make the cost to English consumers about \$11 per 280 pounds. The expenses for these goods above the actual Savannah quotations are almost 100 per cent, which gives a clear illustration of the effect of the war on prices. Owing to large orders having been booked for forward delivery, covering shrapnel for the Allies, active buying of common rosins in the near future is confidently looked for. In some quarters \$6.50 per 280 pounds on common rosins is the minimum figure predicted by leading trade interests, while turpentine predictions are as high as 70c a gallon.

Prices of rosins in the Savannah market generally guide the New York quotations, and fluctuations during the first six months were moderate, covering a range of 40c per 280 pounds. This was followed by a downward course of the market owing to a slow demand, when values reached the lowest level of the year at \$2.65 per 280 pounds on A and B gradings. From the opening of July prices scored numerous sharp gains and in December reached the highest for the year at \$5.85 per 280 pounds. The New York market followed the course of the Savannah and similar price changes were recorded here on spot lots, showing a net gain for the year of \$3.60 per 280 pounds. Turpentine showed a net gain for the year of 22c per gallon in both the Savannah and the New York markets.

# Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.			Medicinal .....			lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Acacia, select, white .....			lb.	.50	—	.55			
1st select powdered .....			lb.	.60	—	.65			
Seconds .....			lb.	.40	—	.45			
Fine granulated 1st .....			lb.	.60	—	.65			
Sorts .....			lb.	.27	—	.35			
Sorts, sifted .....			lb.	.30	—	.38			
Acetanilid .....			lb.	1.35	—	1.50			
Acetone, Pure C. P., med. ....			lb.	.50	—	.60			
Technical .....			lb.	.46	—	.56			
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P. ....			lb.	16.50	—	17.00			
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040) .....			lb.	.10	—	.12			
U. S. P. 36 p.c. ....			lb.	.12	—	.15			
C. P. Glacial, 99 1/2% ....			lb.	.50	—	.55			
Benzoic, Eng., true .....			lb.	.40	—	.60			
From Toluol .....			lb.	4.80	—	5.00			
Boracic, cryst. ....			lb.	.15	—	.18			
Powdered .....			lb.	.16	—	.20			
Impalp .....			lb.	.25	—	.30			
Butyric, 100 p. c. ....			lb.	2.40	—	2.50			
Caodylic .....			oz.	2.00	—	2.10			
Camphoric .....			lb.	4.55	—	4.75			
Carbolic, cryst., bulk. ....			lb.	1.20	—	1.30			
10 and 15-lb. can. ....			lb.	1.30	—	1.45			
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles. ....			lb.	1.35	—	1.50			
Crude, 10-95 p. c. ....			gal.	.40	—	.90			
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v. ....			oz.	.35	—	.40			
Chromic, 1-oz. v. ....			oz.	.08	—	.10			
1-lb. ....			lb.	.70	—	.80			
C. P. ....			oz.	.15	—	.15			
Chrysophanic, true, v. ....			oz.	.30	—	.35			
Cinnamic, synthetic, v. ....			oz.	.20	—	.26			
Natural, 1-oz. v. ....			oz.	.25	—	.25			
Citric, cryst (kegs) .....			lb.	.62	—	.63			
Granulated .....			lb.	.71	—	.75			
Formic, Conc., 1-lb. bot. ....			lb.	.75	—	1.00			
Gallic .....			oz.	.10	—	.16			
1/4 1/2, 1 lb. cartons .....			lb.	1.25	—	1.35			
Glycerophosphoric .....			oz.	.22	—	.30			
Hippuric .....			oz.	.35	—	.40			
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.150. ....			oz.	.35	—	.40			
Sealed Tube .....			oz.	.50	—	.52			
Hydrobrom. conc., v. ....			oz.	.12	—	.15			
Dil., U. S. P., oz. v. incl. ....			oz.	.07	—	.10			
1-b. ....			lb.	.30	—	.40			
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P. ....			oz.	.10	—	.12			
Hydrofluoric, 55 p. c., in gut. ....			lb.	1.75	—	2.50			
52 p. c. cerebi. ....			lb.	.70	—	.75			
Hypophosphorus, sol., 30 per cent. ....			oz.	.12	—	.14			
U. S. P., 10 p. c. ....			oz.	.06	—	.08			
Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v. ....			oz.	.12	—	.14			
Dilute .....			oz.	.05	—	.07			
Molybdeic, C. P. ....			lb.	6.50	—	7.00			
Muriatic, com. 20* (Carboys 120 lbs. (4 1/2 c.)) .....			lb.	.09	—	.10			
C. P. Hydrochloric .....			lb.	.10	—	.15			
Nitric, 36 deg. carboy. ....			lb.	.12	—	.14			
38 deg., less .....			lb.	.12	—	.14			
38 deg. carboy .....			lb.	.13	—	.16			
38 deg., less .....			lb.	.11	—	.17			
C. P., carboy. ....			lb.	.15	—	.17			
C. P., less .....			lb.	.15	—	.17			
Nitro-Muriatic .....			lb.	.25	—	.25			
Oleic, purified .....			lb.	.58	—	.63			
Oxalic .....			lb.	.68	—	.78			
Powdered .....			lb.	.14	—	.18			
Phosphoric, diluted .....			lb.	.35	—	.40			
U. S. P., 1880, 50 p. c. ....			lb.	.40	—	.45			
Syrup, 85 per cent. ....			lb.	.75	—	.85			
Glacia sticks .....			lb.	2.00	—	2.10			
Pieric .....			lb.	1.75	—	2.00			
Pyrogallie, 1/4, 1/2 and 1 lb. ....			lb.	.20	—	.22			
1 oz. v. ....			oz.	.16	—	.18			
Pyroligneous, purified .....			lb.	.30	—	.40			
Crude .....			gal.	.30	—	.40			
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons. ....			lb.	4.55	—	4.80			
Bulk .....			lb.	4.50	—	4.75			
From Gaultheria, oz. ....			v.	.35	—	.40			
Sulphuric, aromatic .....			lb.	.35	—	.50			
Com'l. 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.) ..			lb.	.09	—	.04 1/2			
Less .....			lb.	.09	—	.10			
C. P. ....			lb.	.18	—	.22			
Sulphurous, U. S. P., 66° n. lb.			lb.	.12	—	.14			
Tannic, Phar., lb. cart. ....			lb.	.90	—	1.00			
Tartaric, cryst .....			lb.	1.00	—	1.10			
Powdered .....			lb.	.56	—	.65			
Trichloroacetic .....			oz.	.20	—	.22			
Valeric, 1 oz. v. ....			oz.	.18	—	.24			
Acetic .....			oz.	—	3.50	—			
Aconite lvs., Eng., 1 lb. b. ....			lb.	.18	—	.22			
Leaves, German .....			lb.	.24	—	.29			
Powdered .....			lb.	1.00	—	1.15			
Root, English .....			lb.	1.15	—	1.30			
Powdered .....			lb.	.30	—	.34			
Root, German .....			lb.	.36	—	.40			
Powdered .....			lb.	.175	—	.180			
Aconitine, Amorp., 1/4 oz. v. ca.			ca.	1.00	—	.60			
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v. ....			ca.	1.00	—	.60			
Cryst. 15 gr. v. ....			ca.	1.80	—	2.15			
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous .....			lb.	1.60	—	1.80			
Hydrous .....			lb.	1.60	—	1.80			
(See also Lanoline) .....			lb.	.55	—	.85			
Agar Agar .....			lb.	1.20	—	1.30			
Agaricin .....			oz.	4.50	—	5.00			
Alcohol, Absolute .....			gal.	2.68	—	2.74			
Cologne, Sp., 95%, U. S. P., bbls. ....			gal.	2.80	—	3.00			
Less .....			gal.	2.66	—	2.67			
Com., 95% U. S. P., bbls., gal.			gal.	2.75	—	2.90			
Less .....			gal.	.53	—	.62			
Denatured, bls. & 1/2 bls. ....			gal.	.70	—	.96			
Methylic (Wood) bbls. ....			gal.	.90	—	1.00			
Alkanet Root .....			lb.	.60	—	.70			
Althea Root, Cut .....			lb.	.11	—	.15			
Allspice, clean .....			lb.	.43	—	.53			
Almonds, Bitter, shelled .....			lb.	.43	—	.53			
Sweet Jordan .....			lb.	1.25	—	1.30			
Aloes, Barbadoes, true .....			lb.	1.40	—	1.45			
Cape .....			lb.	.14	—	.18			
Powdered .....			lb.	.20	—	.25			
Curacao, gourds .....			lb.	.38	—	.43			
Socotrine, True .....			lb.	.45	—	.52			
Powdered .....			lb.	.75	—	1.00			
Purified .....			oz.	.08	—	.12			
Aloin, 1 oz. v. ....			oz.	.06 1/4	—	.06 1/4			
Alum, Ammonia, bbls. ....			lb.	.20	—	.28			
Dried, 1-lb. carton. ....			lb.	.06 1/4	—	.10			
Ground, bbls. or less. ....			lb.	.07 1/4	—	.16			
Powdered, bbls. or less. ....			lb.	.75	—	.80			
Aluminum Acetate .....			oz.	.12	—	.14			
Metallic, powdered .....			oz.	.07	—	.08			
Sulphate, Com'l. ....			lb.	.45	—	.50			
Cryst. C. P. ....			lb.	.20	—	.22			
Purified .....			dr.	4.30	—	6.00			
Ambergris, gray .....			lb.	.05	—	.07			
Ammonia Water, 18 deg. ....			lb.	.07	—	.09 1/4			
20 deg. ....			lb.	.09	—	.15			
26 deg., Conc. ....			lb.	.35	—	.40			
Ammoniac, Gum, ....			lb.	.75	—	.75			
Powdered .....			oz.	.10	—	.14			
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. ....			oz.	.32	—	.36			
Benzoate .....			oz.	.40	—	.44			
From true Benzoic A. ....			lb.	4.75	—	5.25			
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles .....			lb.	.19	—	.25			
Carbonate, Jars .....			lb.	.29	—	.36			
Resubl. Cubes, 1 lb. bot. ....			lb.	.24	—	.30			
Powdered .....			oz.	.12	—	.15			
Citrate, 1 oz. v. ....			oz.	.15	—	.18			
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.85) .....			lb.	5.00	—	5.25			
Iodide .....			oz.	.12	—	.40			
Molybdate .....			lb.	.15	—	.18			
Muriate .....			lb.	.08 1/4	—	.14			
Com'l Gran. ....			lb.	.22	—	.24			
C. P. Gran. ....			lb.	.20	—	.22			
Powdered .....			lb.	.25	—	.30			
Nitrate, cryst .....			lb.	.25	—	.30			
Granulated .....			lb.	.75	—	.85			
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots. ....			lb.	.45	—	.50			
Phosphate, 1 lb. bots. ....			lb.	2.80	—	2.90			
Salicylate .....			lb.	.36	—	.16			
Sulphate .....			lb.	.25	—	.28			
Pure, resub. ....			oz.	.21	—	.25			
Valerate .....			gal.	4.25	—	4.50			
Amyl Acetate .....			lb.	.60	—	.70			
Technical .....			lb.	.35	—	.40			
Angelica Root, foreign. ....			lb.	.35	—	.40			
Seed .....			lb.	.20	—	.22			
Anise Seed .....			lb.	.38	—	.42			
Star .....			lb.	.40	—	.45			
Angostura Bark .....			lb.	.15	—	.20			
Annato Seed .....			lb.	.42	—	.47			
Antimony Needle .....			oz.	2.20	—	2.40			
Antipyrine .....			ca.	2.25	—	2.50			
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amor-			ca.	2.25	—	2.50			
phous, 1/4 oz. v. ....			ca.	.18	—	.23			
Crystals, 1/4 oz. v. ....			ca.	.23	—	.28			
Areca Nuts, 1/4 oz. v. ....			lb.	.42	—	.46			
Powdered .....			lb.	.48	—	.52			
Aristol, Bayer .....			lb.	.45	—	.50			
Arnica Flowers .....			lb.	.45	—	.50			
Powdered .....			lb.	.45	—	.50			
Root .....			lb.	.45	—	.50			
Arrowroot, American .....			lb.	.08	—	.10			
Bermuda, true .....			lb.	.35	—	.60			
Jamaica .....			lb.	.14	—	.16			
St. Vincent .....			lb.	.34	—	.37			
Taylor's, 1/4 lb. tin foil			lb.	.25	—	.35			
boxes, 12 lb. ....			lb.	.45	—	.50			
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst. ....			oz.	.08	—	.12			
Iodide .....			lb.	.16	—	.20			
White, pow'd com'l. ....			lb.	.25	—	.30			
Powdered, pure .....			lb.	.45	—	.50			
Yellow (Orpiment) .....			lb.	.65	—	.75			
Powdered, Medic. ....			lb.	.85	—	.95			
Asafetida, good, fair .....			lb.	.25	—	.30			
Powdered .....			lb.	.25	—	.30			
Aspirin .....			oz.	.85	—	.80			
25 oz. lots .....			oz.	2.50	—	2.75			



## Chemicals Have Soared in Price on Export Demand

**The Need of Warring Nations for Acids Used in Explosives, and for Antiseptics Caused Unusual Activity in American Market During 1915.**

Never before in the history of the industry in this country has there been such a demand for heavy chemicals and kindred products as that which has been occasioned by the war in Europe during the last year. The chief demand from the warring nations has been for chemicals which could be used in the manufacture of explosives, while the increased use of antiseptics, in the manufacture of which heavy chemicals largely figure, has caused another big demand.

The resulting scarcity from these causes and from the fact that it has been impossible to obtain many of the crude materials in large quantities from abroad has resulted in unprecedented high prices. The result has been that many new companies have been organized to supply the munition makers with acids and chemicals and the industry has received an impetus which will be likely to last long after the cessation of hostilities. The beginning of the war saw a great increase in the export demand for both chemicals and pharmaceuticals, and all firms in this country greatly extended their business. One large firm reported an eight-fold advance in the amount of its export business. Many chemicals for which there was previously no export demand were sent over in large quantities. Beginning early in February this demand gradually increased and until late in the summer there was no difficulty on the part of the exporters in securing supplies for foreign shipment. At this time, however, according to reports from various firms, the increasing prosperity of the United States created such a demand for these chemicals for use in home industry that the exporters found difficulty in securing goods for exportation.

### Embargo on Muriate of Potash

The embargo by Germany on muriate of potash early in the year was a prime factor in the establishment of higher values in the heavy chemical market. This resulted in an upward movement of caustic potash, chlorate of potash, oxalic acid, refined saltpeter, alum and others. Caustic soda also advanced heavily under the foreign demand. Blue vitriol and tin oxide advanced sharply with the basic metals while antimony products advanced on a firmer basic market in China. Acetate of lime increased on the heavy export demand for acetone.

Domestic buying started with a rush in January as there was a general feeling that there would be a shortage in many chemicals. The first flurry was over by the middle of February, however, and the average domestic buying was considerably below normal for the first three months of the year. During the latter part of the period this was largely made up for by the increased export demand. The success of the Rittman process for the distillation of benzol, toluol and other aromatic hydrocarbons from crude petroleum did not prevent an advance in price for these goods together with an advance in carbolic acid and turpentine. Other materials which shared most heavily the phenomenal increase in the middle of the year were coal tar derivatives, particularly the various synthetic medicinal chemicals, caustic soda, muriatic, nitric, picric and sulphuric acids and lubricating oils.

### High Freight Rates Boosted Values

The increase in freight rates and the restriction on overseas tonnage contributed to the general high cost of these materials. Attempts to hasten the domestic production resulted in the development of several large plants and an increased output of some of the acids, aniline oil and a few of the intermediates. New York dealers took advantage of the situation to advance the price of all these goods which they thought were intended for export but they did not raise the prices greatly to their regular customers in the domestic market.

The advance in the price of caustic soda together with the increase in bromine and bromide preparations and in bismuth and bismuth preparations contributed the greatest sensations to an already excited market in the middle of the year.

During the latter part of the year caustic soda, soda ash and bleaching powder reached a new high mark due to the increased demand and the inability of foreign makers to sell abroad and contracts were made at high prices for a year ahead. Sulphuric, acetic, nitric and muriatic acid all sold ahead at a good price while for immediate delivery the quotation was nominal. Oxalic acid jumped from 25c to 42c on scarcity of stocks. Although the fertilizer season was backward and demands in that field were small the potashes continued to rise under the war demand and featured with the aniline intermediates in a runaway market.

Some of the more important heavy chemicals with their price at the beginning, middle and end of the year, are shown below:

Chemical	Jan. 1	June 1	Dec. 1
Calomel .....	\$ .90	\$1.14	\$1.51
Corrosive sublimate .....	.86	1.05	1.50
Alum, lump .....	2.50	2.50	5.00
Calcium acetate, crude .....	1.75	2.50	3.50
Copper sulphate .....	4.35	7.25	7.25
Lead acetate, white cryst. ....	.09%	.09%	.12
Potash, bichromate .....	.13	.16	.35
Potash, muriate .....	39.57	150.00	475.00
Saltpeter, refined .....	.09	.12%	.35
Soda ash .....	.60	.60	.75
Caustic soda, 60 per cent, 100 lbs. ....	1.60	1.95	4.00
Sulphuric acid .....	.85	.90	1.00
Alum .....	2.50	2.50	5.50

The following table of some of the most important related chemicals, including glycerin, shows the price at the beginning, middle and end of the year:

Article	Jan. 1	June 1	Dec. 1
Picric acid .....	\$ .90	\$1.90	\$2.15
Ammonium bromide .....	.75	1.15	4.50
Ammonium salicylate .....	.80	1.00	2.80
Bismuth salicylate .....	3.00	3.65	4.05
Bismuth subiodide .....	.40	.40	5.30
Chloral hydrate .....	.85	.90	2.20
Glycerin .....	.25	.25	.65
Synthetic oil of wintergreen .....	.70	1.65	4.00
Potassium bromide .....	.85	1.15	4.50
Sodium benzoate .....	.65	2.20	4.25

The considerable increase in the supply of several of the acids and chemicals the last few months of the year due to the development of several large factories failed to result in a reduction of price, for the manufacturers withheld their goods from the domestic market in the hope of getting the higher export prices. One well-known exporting house pointed out early in December that many manufacturers had large quantities of such things as bromides but that although they were offering them for export at high prices, they were withholding them from the retailers and jobbers on the plea of scarcity. These manufacturers were greatly afraid the amount of export business they were doing would become known.

With the opening of the new year it appears likely that within a short time the efforts of the American producers in extending their outputs will result in a supply of many of the chemicals which will approximately equal the demand.

**Washington, D. C.**—Burch & Kleps, dealers in druggists' sundries, have purchased the property at 480 Pennsylvania avenue, Northwest, for a consideration said to be in the neighborhood of \$22,000. It is the intention of the new owners to remodel and renovate the property. The building is three stories in height. It has a frontage of 28 feet while the lot runs back to a depth of 127 feet. There is a smaller building at the rear suitable for a garage and for storage purposes. The building was erected and for a number of years occupied by the firm of Stott & Cromwell, the pioneer druggists sundries house in this city. It was later used as a wholesale liquor establishment. It is said that Burch & Kleps contemplate the expenditure of \$5,000 in modernizing their new property.

**Rochester, N. Y.**—M. C. Salchow, who conducted the Quality Drug Store in Caledonia, south of here, for the last three years, has returned to his former home at Niagara Falls, where he has again taken up his old position as pharmacist in the Butler department store. Mr. Salchow retains the Caledonia store, however, having placed in charge A. A. Woods, a well-known druggist, who conducted the Quality Drug Store prior to the time it was acquired by Mr. Salchow.



## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Huyler's 12-lb. box.....lb.	.47	—	.55	Cochineal, Honduras.....lb.	.70	—	.85	Flaxseed, cleaned.....bbls.	8.75	—	9.00
Caffeine, pure.....lb.	13.00	—	14.00	Powdered.....lb.	.80	—	.95	Less.....lb.	.06 1/4	—	.08
Benzonate.....oz.	.70	—	.75	Codeine.....oz.	8.85	—	9.30	Ground.....lb.	.05 1/2	—	.10
Bromide.....oz.	.60	—	.75	Phosphate.....oz.	6.80	—	7.25	Foenugreek Seed.....lb.	.06	—	.08
Citrate.....lb.	8.00	—	8.50	Sulphate.....oz.	7.20	—	7.50	Ground.....lb.	.07	—	.09
Caffeine, H'd'brm., gr. eff., lb.	.60	—	.75	Conosh Root, black.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Formaldehyde.....lb.	.14	—	.26
Hydrochlor. (true salt).....oz.	.50	—	.60	Blue.....lb.	.14	—	.19	Fuller's Earth.....lb.	.05	—	.08
Sulphate, eighths.....oz.	.65	—	.70	Colchicum Root.....lb.	.30	—	.33	Galangal Root, selected.....lb.	.18	—	.23
Valerate.....oz.	.60	—	.70	Powdered.....lb.	.38	—	.41	Powdered.....lb.	.24	—	.30
Calamus Root, peeled.....lb.	.27	—	.32	Seed.....lb.	1.15	—	1.25	Galbanum, strained.....lb.	1.15	—	1.2
Powdered.....lb.	.32	—	.36	Powdered.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35	Gamboge, blocky.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
White, peeled and split.....lb.	1.35	—	1.45	Colodion, U. S. P., 1900.....lb.	.49	—	.60	Powdered.....lb.	1.05	—	1.15
Calcium Benzoate.....oz.	—	—	—	Flexible.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Select, Pipe, bright.....lb.	.90	—	.95
Bromide.....lb.	3.00	—	3.50	Colocynth, select.....lb.	.45	—	.60	Garlic, on strings.....string	.25	—	.30
Chloride crude.....lb.	.08	—	.10	Pulp.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)	—	—	—
Fused.....lb.	.55	—	.75	Colombo Root.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Gelatin, Pink.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Granulated.....lb.	.12	—	.15	Coltsfoot Root.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Gold.....lb.	.85	—	.95
Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.15	—	.20	Comfrey Root, crushed.....lb.	.24	—	.26	Silver.....lb.	.70	—	.78
Hypophosphite.....lb.	.95	—	1.05	Condurango Bark, true.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Gelsemin (Resinoid).....oz.	—	—	5.00
Iodide.....lb.	5.00	—	5.25	Conium Leaves.....lb.	.22	—	.30	Gelseminine, C. P., crystals,	—	—	—
Lactate.....lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Seed.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Ger., 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	—	5.00
Lactophosphate Sol.....lb.	1.50	—	1.70	Copaiba, S. A.....lb.	.50	—	.60	Sulphate, 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	—	—
Permanganate.....oz.	.30	—	.40	Para.....lb.	.48	—	.58	Gelsemium.....lb.	.16	—	.20
Phosphate, Precip.....lb.	.19	—	.35	Copper, Acetate, distilled.....lb.	.50	—	.50	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Sulphate, Precip., pure.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Ammoniated.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Gentian Root.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Sulphite.....lb.	.14	—	.16	Carbonate.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Sulphocarbonate.....oz.	.10	—	.13	Chloride, pure, cryst.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Ginger Root, African.....lb.	.16	—	.18
Calendula Flowers.....lb.	.65	—	.75	Iodide.....oz.	.46	—	.50	Powdered.....lb.	.19	—	.22
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)	—	—	—	Subacetate (Verdigris).....lb.	.42	—	.43	Jamaica, bleached.....lb.	.30	—	.32
Camphor, refined.....lb.	.44	—	.52	Powdered.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Ground.....lb.	.32	—	.34
1/4 lb. squares.....lb.	.50	—	.60	Sulphate (Blue Vit.).....lb.	.23	—	.25	Powdered.....lb.	.34	—	.36
Powdered.....lb.	.44	—	.55	Barrels.....lb.	.17	—	.20	Ginseng.....lb.	7.50	—	8.50
Japanese.....lb.	.44	—	.55	Powdered.....lb.	.24	—	.26	Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums	—	—	—
Canary Seed, Sicily.....lb.	—	—	—	Copperas.....100 lbs.	1.00	—	1.12	and bbls. added.....lb.	.57	—	.59
Smyrna.....lb.	.10	—	.11	Coriander.....lb.	.06	—	.10	in cans.....lb.	.58	—	.60
So. American.....lb.	.08	—	.10	Powdered.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Less.....lb.	.65	—	.70
Canella Bark, powdered.....lb.	.30	—	.34	Corrosive Sublimate (see Mer-	—	—	—	Gold and Sodium Chloride,	—	—	—
Cannabis Indica Herb.....lb.	2.20	—	2.25	cury Bichloride)	—	—	—	U. S. P., 15 gr. v.....doz.	2.80	—	3.40
Cantharides, Russ., sifted.....lb.	5.75	—	6.00	Cotoxin, true, 1/4 oz. v.....oz.	—	—	—	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.).....lb.	1.20	—	1.40
Powdered.....lb.	6.00	—	6.25	Cotton Root Bark.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Golden Seal Root.....lb.	5.25	—	5.40
Chinese.....lb.	1.90	—	2.00	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Powdered.....lb.	5.50	—	5.75
Powdered.....lb.	2.05	—	2.15	Cramp Bark.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Grains of Paradise.....lb.	.85	—	.90
Capicum.....lb.	.36	—	.40	Coumarin.....oz.	.62	—	.68	Powdered.....lb.	.90	—	.95
Powdered.....lb.	.40	—	.46	Cranesbill.....lb.	.24	—	.29	Grindelia Robusta Herb.....lb.	.22	—	.27
Caraway.....lb.	.20	—	.24	Powdered.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Powdered.....lb.	.27	—	.32
Powdered.....lb.	.26	—	.30	Cream Tartar, powd.....lb.	.42	—	.47	Guaiac, Resin.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Carbon Disulphide.....lb.	.23	—	.30	Cresosote, Beechwood.....lb.	6.50	—	8.00	Powdered.....lb.	.45	—	.65
Tetrachloride.....lb.	.24	—	.27	Carbonate.....oz.	.60	—	.70	Wood rasped.....lb.	.03	—	.06
Cardamom, Seed bleached.....lb.	1.40	—	1.60	Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.).....oz.	.35	—	.38	Guaiacol liquid.....lb.	—	—	—
Decorticated.....lb.	.90	—	1.00	Cubeb Berries, sifted.....lb.	.62	—	.70	Carbonate.....oz.	.80	—	.90
Powdered.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Powdered.....lb.	.65	—	.75	Salicyl. (Guaiac. Salol).....oz.	—	—	1.60
Carminc, No. 40.....oz.	.35	—	.42	Cudbear.....lb.	.30	—	.40	Valerianate (Geosote).....oz.	—	—	1.34
Cascara Sagrada Bark.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Culver's Root.....lb.	.22	—	.27	Guarana (Paullinia).....lb.	1.45	—	1.55
Cascarilla Bark.....lb.	.21	—	.25	Cumin Seed.....lb.	.27	—	.32	Powdered.....lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Cassia, China.....lb.	.20	—	.22	Damiaana Leaves.....lb.	.20	—	.24	Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin).....oz.	.20	—	.25
Powdered.....lb.	.22	—	.24	Dandelion Herb.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Gutta Percha, crude chips.....lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Saigon, thin, select.....lb.	.45	—	.60	Root.....lb.	.36	—	.42	Sheet.....lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Powdered.....lb.	.55	—	.65	Cut.....lb.	.38	—	.44	Heliotropin.....oz.	—	—	—
Catechu, Medicinal.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Dextrine, yellow.....lb.	.07	—	.14	Hemlock Bark, crushed.....oz.	.15	—	.18
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.....lb.	.27	—	.30	White.....lb.	.09	—	.15	Powdered.....lb.	.18	—	.20
Celery Seed.....lb.	.38	—	.43	Digitalin, eighths.....oz.	—	—	—	Hemol.....oz.	.80	—	.85
Ceresin, white.....lb.	.25	—	.30	15 gr. vials.....ea.	.50	—	.55	Hemp Seed.....lb.	.09	—	.10 1/2
Yellow.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Digitalis Leaves, Eng.....lb.	—	—	—	Henbane Leaves, Eng.....lb.	—	—	—
Cerium Oxalate.....lb.	.60	—	.70	German.....lb.	.65	—	.80	Powdered.....lb.	.42	—	.46
Chalk, Precipitated, English,	—	—	—	Powdered.....lb.	.73	—	.83	Seed.....lb.	.48	—	.52
7 lb. bags.....lb.	.11	—	.14	Pressed, ozs.....lb.	.60	—	.75	Henna Leaves.....lb.	.22	—	.28
Prepared, Eng. Thomas,	—	—	—	Dog Grass, cut.....lb.	.95	—	1.05	Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	—	—
8 lb. box, white.....box	.50	—	.60	Dover's Powder.....lb.	2.65	—	2.75	Hexamethylenamine.....lb.	1.35	—	1.50
White, bbls.....lb.	.0084	—	.04	Dragon's Blood powd.....lb.	.40	—	.70	Holocalin, 1 gm. vials.....ea.	—	—	—
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.....lb.	.70	—	.80	Extra.....lb.	1.50	—	1.65	Homatropin Alk.....gr.	.41	—	.50
Roman or Belgian.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Powdered.....lb.	1.60	—	1.90	Hydrobromide.....gr.	.22	—	.33
Chicle.....lb.	.70	—	.75	Reeds.....lb.	1.05	—	1.10	Hydrochloride.....gr.	.40	—	.45
Chinoidine.....lb.	.11	—	.12	Duoal.....oz.	—	—	—	Salicylate and Sulphate gr.	.40	—	.45
Chinolin, pure.....oz.	—	—	—	Dwarf Elder.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Honey, strained.....lb.	.12	—	.15
Chiretta.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Echinacea Root.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Hops, select (1915).....lb.	.36	—	.44
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.....lb.	2.20	—	2.30	Elaterium.....oz.	.65	—	.70	Pressed, 1/4 and 1/2 lb. pkgs.....lb.	.39	—	.46
Chloroform.....lb.	.65	—	.75	Elderberries.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Horehound Leaves.....lb.	.28	—	.33
Chrysarobin.....lb.	.26	—	.28	Flowers, pressed.....lb.	.32	—	.37	Hydrastine, Alk., C. P.....oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.....lb.	.28	—	.32	Juice, Sambuci.....lb.	.30	—	.30	Hydrochloride.....oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Red.....lb.	.36	—	.38	Elecampane Root.....lb.	.22	—	.26	Sulphate.....oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Yellow, Calisaya.....lb.	.38	—	.44	Ground.....lb.	.24	—	.28	Hydrochinon.....lb.	7.25	—	7.50
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure.....oz.	.80	—	.85	Elm Bark, select.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Me-	—	—	—
Salicylate.....oz.	.75	—	.85	Ground, pure.....lb.	.30	—	.35	dical.....lb.	.35	—	.45
Sulphate.....oz.	.65	—	.80	Powdered, pure.....lb.	.33	—	.36	Sol. Technical.....lb.	—	—	—
Cinchonine Sulphate.....oz.	.60	—	.65	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.)	—	—	—	Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.....gr.	.20	—	.29
Salicylate.....oz.	.60	—	.65	Ergot, Russia.....lb.	.95	—	1.05	Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr.	—	—	—
Civet.....oz.	2.75	—	3.00	Powdered.....lb.	1.05	—	1.15	vials.....ea.	—	—	3.75
Cloves, Zanzibar.....lb.	.26	—	.33	Ether, Acetic.....lb.	—	—	—	Crystal, white.....gr.	.30	—	.40
Powdered, pure.....lb.	.33	—	.46	Chloric, U. S. P.....lb.	.45	—	.60	Hydrobromide.....gr.	.16	—	.20
Penang.....lb.	.42	—	.46	Nitrous Conct.....lb.	.80	—	1.10	Iceland Moss.....lb.	.14	—	.16
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison).....lb.	.43	—	.48	U. S. P.....lb.	.30	—	.32	Ichthyol.....lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Cocaine, Alkaloid, 1/4 oz. v.....oz.	4.50	—	4.75	U. S. P., 1880.....lb.	.30	—	.36	Indigo, Bengal, true.....lb.	—	—	—
Hydrochlor., crys., ozs.....oz.	4.20	—	4.45	Washed.....lb.	.29	—	.30	Madras.....lb.	1.10	—	1.20
1/4 oz. vials.....oz.	4.45	—	4.60	Valerianic.....oz.	.25	—	.30	Insect Powder.....lb.	.50	—	.60
Oleate (5 p. c. Alk.).....oz.	.80	—	1.00	Eucaine Hydrochlor.....oz.	—	—	—	Pure Uncol'd Dalm'n.....lb.	.65	—	.75
Coca Leaves, Huanuco.....lb.	—	—	—	Eucalyptol, U. S. P.....oz.	.08	—	.10	Iodine Bromide.....oz.	—	—	.45
Truxillo.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Eucalyptus Leaves.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Resublimed.....lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.).....lb.	.15	—	.20	Euonymin (Eclac. powd.).....oz.	.40	—	.45	Iodoform, cryst. & powd.....lb.	5.00	—	5.20
Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Euphorbium.....lb.	.34	—	.38	Deodorized.....lb.	—	—	.64
				Powdered.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Ipecac Root, Carthageana.....lb.	3.75	—	4.00
				Flaxseed, cleaned.....bbls.	9.75	—	10.00	Powdered.....lb.	4.00	—	4.25
				Exalgine.....lb.	—	—	—	Rio.....lb.	4.20	—	4.50
				Fennel Seed.....lb.	.18	—	1.00				

## Dye Industry Crippled by the German Embargo

**American Manufacturers Have Made Considerable Headway During Past Year, but are Far From Supplying Entire Demand as Yet.**

The opening of the year 1915 witnessed in the drug trade in general, and in the dyestuff market in particular, a situation which has probably never before been duplicated. As is well known, the conflict in Europe caused a scarcity in all dyestuffs in this country which for a time practically annihilated the available sources of supply to American users.

Before the war the United States was dependent upon Germany for eighty per cent of its supply of dye materials. But even the manufacturers and consumers in this country did not realize how absolute was this dependence until they were thrown upon their own resources. The manufacturers of the twenty per cent of the supply of dyes consumed by domestic trade found themselves suddenly overwhelmed with orders which the capacity of their plants would not permit them to accept.

Another serious situation which confronted the American dealers was the fact that hitherto practically all of their intermediates and basic materials were obtained from abroad. These materials could not be obtained and as a result many of the plants had to close down or at least curtail their production after the supplies on hand had been exhausted. The result was that thousands of men were thrown out of work and the price of all goods dependent upon dyes as one of the essentials of their manufacture rose to several times their former cost. Several American firms at once set about equipping their plants to manufacture their own intermediates and basic supplies but up to the present their efforts have been successful in only partially relieving the situation.

### Shipments of Dyes Ceased

After the first flurry in 1914, the German factories made fairly regular shipments of dyestuffs to the United States which, though by no means supplying the demand, did much to help the situation here. It was not until spring of 1915 that the committee which controls the policy of the German factories decided that it was not for their interests to continue shipments when no goods such as cotton and foodstuffs could be obtained in return. The strict embargo placed by England on all goods going to Germany was directly responsible for the cessation of shipments of dyestuffs to this country.

The scarcity of artificial dyestuffs forced the American manufacturers to turn to the natural products such as indigo, fustic, quebracho and logwood for their dyes. Several plants used these products with some success in the manufacture of the simple colors but for the purpose of supplying the actual market demand this method was woefully insufficient.

A glance at the increase in cost of a few products will give some idea of the prices which the users of dyes are forced to pay. Indigo, the normal price of which is about 15c, sold for \$1 and more; sulphur black, used largely in the hosiery and cotton trade at a normal price of about 20c a pound now commands around \$3. Betanaphthol has increased from 12c to \$1.50 paranitraniline from 15c to \$1.75 and aniline oil from 10c to \$1.75. Benzol, toluol, carbolic acid and a great number of others have risen steadily in price contributing to the high cost of the finished product. A glance at the tables of monthly prices published on another page of this issue will give some idea of this increase but it must be borne in mind that most of these products had already advanced considerably over the normal price before the first of January.

### Embargo Has Not Been Relaxed

In spite of the combined efforts of the manufacturers and jobbers in this country to secure aid from Washington in lifting the English embargo the stringency on German goods was not relaxed. By the middle of the year the prospect of a domestic dyestuff industry was more tangible and some firms were able to contract with the textile trade for the more common dyes for periods of from one to three years. The industry was

greatly hampered, however, by a lack of crude materials. Rumors that the kelp beds of California would furnish basic materials were encouraging but not practical. Zinc dust was bringing six times the usual price due to the increased producing costs. Bichromate of soda increased greatly because of the increased demand for bichromate of potash and muriate of potash was scarce with the price well above the \$2.00 mark. The fact that many of the materials used in dye production were also used in the production of explosives served to increase both the scarcity and the price.

The last half of the year saw considerable progress in the domestic manufacture of intermediates and some of the finished colors and dyes. In general, however, manufacturers were afraid to extend their plants because they had no assurance that at the close of the war they would be protected against the flood of cheaper goods which would pour in from Europe. Such products as benzol, carbolic acid, indigo, naphthalene, sulphur black and the intermediate products, diphenylamin, dimethyl-anilin, H-acid, benzidin, chlor-benzole and others which had never been produced in this country to any extent were manufactured in considerable quantities.

Owing to the fact that for years the tariff policy of the Government has allowed no protection for dyestuffs there were only five firms actually engaged in the production of aniline dyes at the beginning of the war. These firms at once made arrangements to greatly increase their output and most of them commenced to manufacture their own crude materials.

### Government Aids Dye Makers

The Department of Commerce of the United States did what it could to encourage domestic manufacturers by giving advice and placing chemists at work on the problem but showed no indication of taking any action to protect these growing industries against the competition of foreign goods. Dr. Thomas H. Norton of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was appointed to investigate the situation and did much to hasten the development of the industry. Through his efforts several new companies were formed and it was announced from time to time that new processes had been discovered which would greatly relieve the situation. Whatever these were, however, they have not as yet been put in operation on a basis sufficiently practical to warrant great hopes of an immediate large supply.

Aside from the actual scarcity and the increased cost, the dominating feature of the dye industry for the present year has been this attempt to develop a domestic industry. In an address before the National Exposition of Chemical Industries in New York the latter part of September, I. F. Stone, president of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, spoke in a most optimistic manner regarding the ability of American manufacturers to supply the normal demand of this country for dyes and intermediates. He pointed out that already many of these products were being produced far in excess of the normal demand in order to supply the consumption for the manufacture of war materials and he felt such that if proper protection were given this country would be able to supply all its own goods within a year and to hold this business after the close of the war. This protection could come, he said, either through a higher tariff or through the government taking over the dye plants thereby not only supplying American business with cheap dyes but also gaining factories which could be quickly turned into munition plants in time of need.

**Detroit, Mich.**—About 275 Detroit druggists, identified with the Retail Druggists' Association, are mapping out a campaign against the tax on tooth paste as proposed by the United States Treasury Department. Petitions are already being circulated for the signature of patrons. The druggists take a stand that a tax is being placed upon cleanliness.

**St. Paul, Minn.**—E. J. Romans, who has been in the drug business in St. Paul since 1883, has bought the Campbell Bros. drug stock, in the pharmacy at Grand avenue and Grotto street, and will continue in that location. Mr. Romans previously had been interested in stores at Fourth and Wabasha and Fourth and St. Peter streets.

**St. Paul, Minn.**—St. Paul pharmacies during the month of December did perhaps the biggest business in their history. Besides sharing in the excellent holiday trade, a grip epidemic which still has many victims in the city, contributed to boosting the sales. Quinine, phenacetin and aspirin sales were doubled.

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Irish Moss, bleached.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Hypophosphite, pure.....lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Eucalyptus.....lb.	.75	—	1.00
Irisin (Eclectic Powder).....oz.	—	.60	—	Metal, Powdered.....lb.	.40	—	.57	Fennel Seed, pure.....lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Iron Chloride, crst., U. S.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Magnesium Metal, Ribbon.....oz.	—	.75	—	Gaultheria Leaf.....lb.	4.75	—	5.25
Iron, Acetate, dry.....lb.	.14	—	.16	Phosphate, pure.....oz.	.06	—	.08	Geranium, Rose, Nat'l.....lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Benzoate.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Sulphate (Sal. Epsom).....lb.	.05½	—	.09	Turkish.....lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Bromide.....lb.	.25	—	.30	C. P. Crystals.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Ginger.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Citrate, U. S. P.....lb.	.77	—	.83	Dried.....lb.	.14	—	.18	Gingergrass.....lb.	2.00	—	2.25
and Ammonia, Sol.....lb.	.75	—	.83	Malva Flowers, large.....lb.	—	—	—	Haarlem, Dutch.....gross	2.25	—	2.35
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P.				Blue, small.....lb.	2.00	—	2.25	Gold Medal Tilly, large,			
(12 p. c. Q.) Scales.....lb.	2.65	—	2.75	Mandrake Root.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Regular.....gross	—	—	—
Quin. & Strychnine.....lb.	3.00	—	3.50	Powdered.....lb.	.23	—	.26	Capsules.....gross	—	—	—
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Manganese, Bromide.....oz.	.18	—	.23	Sylvester's.....doz.	—	—	—
Iodide.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Carbonate, crst., med.....oz.	.08	—	.10	Hemlock.....lb.	.80	—	.90
Syrup.....lb.	.36	—	.42	Chloride, crst.....lb.	.30	—	.40	Juniper Berries.....lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.....lb.	.27	—	.30	Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.75	—	1.90	Wood.....lb.	.75	—	1.00
Oxalate (Ferrous).....oz.	.08	—	.12	Lactate.....lb.	.22	—	.25	Lard.....gal.	.85	—	1.10
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.....lb.	.68	—	.73	Oxide, black, powd.....lb.	.24	—	.30	Lavender, Mitcham.....oz.	—	—	—
U. S. P. Scales.....lb.	.75	—	.83	Manna, flake, large.....lb.	1.35	—	1.45	Flowers.....lb.	4.50	—	5.25
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Small.....lb.	1.50	—	1.20	Garden, French.....lb.	1.35	—	1.50
Protocarb (Vallet's M.).....lb.	—	.30	—	Marjoram Leaves, Ger.....lb.	.70	—	.80	Spike.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Pyrophosph. Scales Sol.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Mastic.....lb.	.70	—	.80	Lemon.....lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Quevenne's (by hydrn.).....lb.	.48	—	.58	Matico leaves.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Lemongrass.....lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Salicylate.....lb.	.11	—	.15	Menthol, crst.....lb.	3.40	—	3.50	Limes, expressed.....lb.	3.25	—	3.35
Sesquichloride.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Mercury.....lb.	2.00	—	2.15	Distilled.....lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Solution.....lb.	.09	—	.15	Ammon (pure precip.).....lb.	2.00	—	2.20	Linseed, boiled.....gal.	.69	—	.80
Subsulphate.....lb.	.20	—	.27	Bichloride (cor. sub.).....lb.	1.60	—	1.70	Raw.....gal.	.68	—	.80
Solution (Monse's).....lb.	.12	—	.15	Powdered.....lb.	1.55	—	1.65	Mace, distilled.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Sulph. (Copperas).....100 lbs.	1.08	—	1.10	Bisulphate.....lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Expressed.....lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Cryst., pure.....lb.	1.25	—	1.40	Chloride, mild (Cal'l).....lb.	1.70	—	1.90	Male Fern, Etheral.....lb.	7.50	—	9.00
Dried.....lb.	.15	—	.18	Iodide, green, Proto.....lb.	3.60	—	4.25	Mustard, artificial.....lb.	11.50	—	12.50
Tartrate & Ammonium.....lb.	.70	—	.80	Red (Pre.) Biniodide.....lb.	3.75	—	4.50	Essential.....oz.	.85	—	.95
and Potass., Scales.....lb.	.70	—	.80	Oxide, Red (red pre.).....lb.	1.84	—	1.94	Mirbane.....lb.	.45	—	.55
Tersulph. Sol., U. S. P.....lb.	—	.20	—	Yellow.....oz.	.16	—	.20	Neatsfoot.....gal.	.75	—	.95
Valerate.....oz.	.25	—	.30	Salicylate.....oz.	.27	—	.30	Neroli, Bigarade, best.....oz.	4.00	—	4.50
Isinglass, Russian.....lb.	7.80	—	8.25	Sulphate (Turp. M'l).....lb.	1.25	—	1.80	Petals, extra.....oz.	4.50	—	5.00
Jaborandi Leaves.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Mercury with Chalk (by sue-				Nutmeg.....lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Jalap Root, selected.....lb.	.20	—	.26	cussion.....lb.	1.07	—	1.16	Olive Lucca, Cream, ¼ gal.	3.25	—	3.50
Powdered.....lb.	.28	—	.32	Millet Seed.....lb.	.07	—	.13	and 1 gal. cans.....gal.	3.10	—	3.35
Juniper Berries.....lb.	.08	—	.10	German.....lb.	—	—	—	Malaga.....gal.	1.40	—	1.65
Kamala.....lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Morphine, Acet., ½ oz. v.....oz.	7.50	—	7.60	Orange, bitter.....lb.	2.25	—	2.40
Powdered.....lb.	1.85	—	2.00	Alkaloid, pure, ½ oz. v.....oz.	7.50	—	7.60	Sweet.....lb.	2.00	—	2.40
Kaolin.....lb.	.07	—	.09	Hydrobromide, ½ oz. v.....oz.	6.10	—	6.50	Origanum.....lb.	.35	—	.90
Kava Kava.....lb.	.26	—	.30	Hydrochloride, ½ oz. v.....oz.	6.10	—	6.40	Palm, Lagos.....lb.	.18	—	.20
Kino.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Sulphate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	6.00	—	6.25	Kernel.....lb.	.18	—	.20
Powdered.....lb.	.65	—	.70	½ oz. vial.....oz.	6.10	—	6.40	Paraffin.....gal.	.40	—	.50
Kola Nuts, small and large.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Valerate, ½ oz. v.....oz.	6.10	—	6.40	Light.....gal.	—	—	—
Powdered.....lb.	.28	—	.33	Mullein Flow., 1-lb. cans.....lb.	2.50	—	2.75	Russian.....gal.	—	—	—
Kousso, powdered.....lb.	.65	—	.75	Musk Root.....lb.	1.75	—	2.00	Patchouli.....oz.	.70	—	.80
Lactucarium.....lb.	4.50	—	7.50	Powdered.....lb.	1.85	—	2.10	Peach Kernels.....lb.	.50	—	.60
Ladies' Slipper Root.....lb.	.47	—	.55	Mustard Seed, black.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Peanut.....gal.	.90	—	1.10
Lanoline, "B. J. D.".....lb.	—	—	—	Ground.....lb.	.20	—	.24	Pennyroyal.....lb.	2.00	—	2.45
Anhydrous.....lb.	—	—	—	White.....lb.	.20	—	.22	Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U.			
"Leibreich".....lb.	—	—	—	Ground.....lb.	.35	—	.40	S. P.....lb.	—	—	—
Anhydrous.....lb.	—	—	—	Myrrh (Gum-Resin).....lb.	.28	—	.40	Peppermint, N. Y.....lb.	2.20	—	2.35
Lanum, "Merck".....lb.	—	—	—	Naphthalene, flake or balls.....lb.	.16	—	.18	Hotchkiss.....lb.	2.80	—	3.05
Anhydrous.....lb.	—	—	—	Nickel and Ammon, Sul.....lb.	.19	—	.21	Western.....lb.	2.10	—	2.20
(See also Adeps Lanae).....lb.	—	—	—	Sulphate.....lb.	.16	—	.26	Pimenta.....lb.	2.10	—	2.50
Larkspur Seed.....lb.	.36	—	.43	Nutgalls.....lb.	.36	—	.50	Pine Needles.....lb.	.85	—	1.70
Powdered.....lb.	.44	—	.49	Powdered.....lb.	.42	—	.60	Poppy, true.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Lavender Flowers.....lb.	.28	—	.32	Nutmegs.....lb.	.26	—	.30	Rape Seed.....gal.	1.00	—	1.25
Extra.....lb.	.36	—	.40	Extra large.....80 to lb.	.30	—	.34	Rose, Kissanlik.....lb.	9.50	—	12.00
Hand picked.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Nux Vomica.....lb.	.12	—	.14	Artificial.....oz.	1.50	—	1.65
Lead Acetate (Sugar).....lb.	.20	—	.30	Powdered.....lb.	.22	—	.26	Rosemary Flowers.....lb.	.75	—	.90
Chloride.....lb.	.65	—	.75	Oil, Almond, bitter.....lb.	10.00	—	12.00	Trieste.....gal.	.35	—	.50
Iodide, powdered.....oz.	.35	—	.36	Without Acid.....lb.	12.00	—	13.00	Rosin.....oz.	.40	—	.50
Nitrate.....lb.	.23	—	.40	Almonds, Sweet.....lb.	.90	—	1.10	Rue, pure.....oz.	.40	—	.50
Leeches, best Swedish.....ea.	.12	—	.15	Amber, crude, dark.....lb.	.32	—	.40	Salad, Union Oil Co.....gal.	.78	—	.90
Lemon Peel, Ribbons.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Rectified.....lb.	.55	—	.65	Sandalwood, English.....lb.	7.25	—	8.00
Ground.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Aniseed, Star.....lb.	1.35	—	1.40	Sassafras.....lb.	.85	—	.95
Licorice, Corig.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Benne (Sesame), Imported,				Savin.....lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Mass.....lb.	.39	—	.44	bbls., or less.....gal.	1.25	—	1.35	Spearment, pure.....lb.	1.85	—	2.00
Powdered.....lb.	.45	—	.56	Birch, Black (Betula).....lb.	4.00	—	4.30	Sperm, winter blchd.....gal.	.90	—	1.00
Root, Russian, cut.....lb.	.33	—	.35	Bergamot.....lb.	3.80	—	3.90	Spruce.....lb.	.75	—	.90
Powdered.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Cade.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Tansy.....lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Root, Spanish, bundles.....lb.	.18	—	.26	Cajuput, bottles.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Tar, U. S. P.....gal.	.40	—	.50
Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.24	Camphor.....lb.	.20	—	.26	Thyme, commercial.....lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk.....lb.	.12	—	.16	Caraway.....lb.	2.55	—	3.35	Red, No. 1.....lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Assort, 1 ½ and ¼ lb.....lb.	.14	—	.18	Cassia.....lb.	1.40	—	1.75	White.....lb.	.70	—	.75
Lithium, Acetate.....oz.	—	.22	—	Castor, American.....lb.	.16½	—	.24	Wine, Etheral, light.....lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Bitartrate.....oz.	—	.22	—	Cedar Leaves, pure.....lb.	.65	—	.72	Heavy, true, f. grapes.....lb.	4.50	—	5.50
Bromide.....lb.	6.75	—	7.50	Wood.....lb.	.26	—	.32	Wintergreen.....lb.	4.75	—	5.25
Carbonate.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Celery.....oz.	.85	—	.95	Synthetic.....lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Citrate.....lb.	1.70	—	1.85	Chaulmoogra.....lb.	1.60	—	1.70	Wormseed, Baltimore.....lb.	2.35	—	2.45
Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.35	—	.40	Cinnamon, Ceylon.....oz.	.90	—	1.00	W'mwood, Amer., good.....lb.	2.75	—	2.85
Salicylate.....lb.	4.00	—	5.90	Citronella.....lb.	.75	—	1.50	Ointment, Mercurial, ¼ mer-			
Lobelia Herb.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Cloves.....lb.	1.58	—	1.68	cury.....lb.	1.09	—	1.20
Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Cocanut, Cochiti.....lb.	.20	—	.25	1/3 Mercury.....lb.	.99	—	1.10
Seed, clean.....lb.	.33	—	.36	Ceylon.....lb.	.20	—	.30	Opium (Natural).....lb.	11.75	—	12.25
Powdered.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Copra.....lb.	.18	—	.23	Granulated.....lb.	13.25	—	13.75
Lovage Root, sel., white.....lb.	.90	—	1.00	Cod Liver, Newland.....gal.	2.50	—	2.75	U. S. P., Powdered.....lb.	13.00	—	13.50
Seed.....lb.	.60	—	.70	Norwegian.....gal.	3.00	—	3.25	Orange Flowers.....lb.	1.30	—	1.45
Lupulin.....lb.	2.50	—	2.60	Bbls.....ea.	85.00	—	88.00	Peel, Curacao.....lb.	.10	—	.15
Lycopodium.....lb.	1.95	—	2.15	½ bbls.....ea.	42.00	—	45.00	Orris, Florentine.....lb.	.26	—	.30
Mace, whole.....lb.	.70	—	.75	Copaiba, pure.....lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Select Finger.....lb.	1.65	—	2.15
Powdered.....lb.	.80	—	.85	Coriander.....oz.	1.25	—	1.40	Verona.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Magnesium, Benzoate.....oz.	—	.30	—	Cottonseed, yel. & wh.....gal.	.78	—	.90	Paraffin.....oz.	.10	—	.12
Calcined.....lb.	.50	—	.62	Croton.....lb.	1.20	—	1.50	Parafom.....oz.	.10	—	.14
Carbonate, 4 ozs.....lb.	.14	—	.24	Cubeb.....lb.	3.40	—	3.50	Paraldehyde.....lb.	2.65	—	3.00
2 ozs.....lb.	.16	—	.25	Cumin.....lb.	4.60	—	4.85				
Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Dill.....oz.	.40	—	.45				
Ponderous.....lb.	.80	—	.85	Erigeron, true.....lb.	1.35	—	1.40				
Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.30	—	.32								



## Secretary of Agriculture on U. S. Potash Industry

**Government Official Reviews Development that Has Taken Place Since Foreign Supply was Cut Out Owing to the War.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—The Secretary of Agriculture, in a statement made to-day, regarding the fertilizer situation in the United States, spoke of the importance of potash as a fertilizer material. Practically all of the potash salts heretofore employed have been imported from Germany, but since the beginning of the war, as a result of the embargo placed by the German Government on the exportation of these salts, the supply has been entirely cut off.

Commenting on the potash situation in this country, the Secretary said:

"There is practically no potash in this country at the present time for fertilizer use. The small quantities which were held over from former years are now priced at from eight to twelve times their normal value. The investigations of the Department and the Geological Survey have shown the possibility of producing from American sources an ample supply of potash salts for domestic consumption. These sources are: The giant kelp of the Pacific Coast from Lower California to Alaska; the alunite deposits, mainly in the mountains of Utah; the feldspathic rocks of the eastern part of the United States, and the mud of Searles Lake, in California.

"The production of potash from feldspar is commercially feasible if a salable by-product can be secured at the same time. The suggestion has been made by the Bureau of Soils that cement is a possible product from the feldspar treated to render the potash soluble. But the difficulty of marketing this cement in competition with thoroughly standardized products would be a great deterring factor.

"The development of Searles Lake as a source of potash presents a number of unsolved technical problems. In addition, the question of title to the property is so involved that considerable time will elapse before it can be settled. In the meantime nothing can be done.

### Alunite Bears 11 Per Cent of Potash

"Alunite, a mineral which exists in considerable quantities in Utah and neighboring States, contains about 11 per cent of potash. It is decomposed by roasting at a temperature of about 700°, with the evolution of oxides of sulphur, and a residue consisting of alumina and potassium sulphate remains. From this residue the potash salt can be obtained readily by leaching and evaporation. The process is simple. The fumes liberated can be used to manufacture sulphuric acid. Aluminum resulting as a by-product will be suitable for the manufacture of metallic aluminum. One large company has begun the manufacture of potash from alunite and is reported to have made some preliminary shipments. It is understood that another large concern is about to begin the erection of the necessary plant for the production of potash from this mineral.

"An ample supply of potash for the needs of farmers can be obtained from the giant kelp beds. These beds have been surveyed by the Bureau of Soils and a report, accompanied by maps showing in detail their extent and location, recently has been issued. Harvesting is accomplished easily, as the kelp grows in open water and barges fitted with mowing attachments can be used.

"For utilizing the kelp several methods are feasible. It may be dried and ground. In this condition it contains all the salts originally present, which are mainly potassium chlorid and sodium chlorid. This material has ideal mechanical properties for use in mixed fertilizers. When the pure potassium chlorid is desired it is necessary to separate the juice from the organic material and then to remove the sodium chlorid. The latter can be done readily by recrystallization, but the separation of the juice from the organic material is more difficult, for the reason that the kelp is nonfibrous and in

attempts to effect separation by filtration the filters become clogged and unworkable. The problems yet to be worked out commercially are the best methods of drying the wet kelp and of effecting the ready and efficient separation of the plant juices from the organic material. Investigation of these questions has proceeded far enough to indicate that their solution should not be very difficult.

### Three Concerns Making Potash from Kelp

"Three large concerns have begun operations for the manufacture of potash from kelp. While potash is indispensable in the preparation of fertilizers, it is also used for many other purposes, including the manufacture of matches, glass, liquid soap, and munitions. The prices offered under existing conditions by the manufacturers of such articles undoubtedly will cause practically the entire output of these concerns to be diverted from the fertilizer industry. It seems unlikely that normal conditions will be restored in the immediate future and that potash can be secured from foreign sources as heretofore in time for the next crop planting season. It also seems improbable that private enterprise will provide potash from domestic sources for agricultural purposes in time. It would require ninety or more plants, costing approximately \$50,000 and having an operating capital of about \$25,000 each, to produce the quantity needed for agriculture. This would involve the assumption that the commercial phases of the problem were satisfactorily solved. Even if the requisite funds were available, it is a question whether operations could begin in time to provide an adequate supply for the coming year. The Department is investigating all aspects of the question and is planning to send experts to California to study the situation and especially to consider the possibilities of production on a commercial scale.

"One fact has operated in a measure to embarrass private enterprise in this field. There is no legislation in any of the Pacific Coast States, along whose shores the kelp lies, providing for the leasing of the kelp beds. Without leases private investors would have no assurance that plants erected by them would have the necessary control over the kelp within their vicinity. The Department's officers will discuss this matter with the proper authorities in the Pacific Coast States and will urge the necessity of legislation regulating the use of the beds."

## ATTORNEY-GENERAL THINKS NEW YORK HAS RIGHT TO REGULATE "PATENTS"

ALBANY, Dec. 30—Attorney-General Woodbury has advised the State Board of Pharmacy that there is nothing in the State laws which conflicts with the powers of the New York City Board of Health to enforce the ordinance compelling the registration of all ingredients of proprietary and patent medicines sold in New York City. This ordinance comes effective to-morrow. Attorney-General Woodbury says:

"While the public health law of the State does not seek to regulate the sale of proprietary medicines other than in instances where they contain alcohol, morphine, opium, heroin, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, acetanilid or their derivatives it does not go so far as to provide nor does it intimate their sale shall, except in these instances, be unrestricted. Therefore, the City of New York, under its delegated power over the public health, may enforce additional regulations provided they reasonably tend toward the protection of the public health of the city."

### DRUG BUYERS' CONVENTION

The Druggists' Supply Corporation will hold its second annual convention at the corporation salesrooms, 118 William street, New York City, during the week of February 14. Principals and buyers of the forty-seven wholesale drug houses from all over the United States will be present to meet the representatives of the various manufacturers. The convention serves to put the distributing agents in closer touch with the makers of those articles which are widely sold through the drug trade. Dr. William Jay Schieffelin is president of the organization and the other officers are first vice-president, Charles Gibson; second vice-president, Clayton French; treasurer, William P. Ritchey; secretary, Francis F. Holliday, and manager, Walter J. Quinlan.



## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Pereira Brava Root.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Rhubarb—				Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P. lb.	.54	—	.80
Paris Green .....	.20	—	.25	Powdered, extra tins.....lb.	.75	—	.90	Spirit Ammonia—			
Parley Seed .....	.28	—	.33	Rochelle Salt .....	.31	—	.35½	Aromatic .....	.50	—	.55
Pelletierine Tan. 15 gr. v. ....ea.	.40	—	.45	Rose Leaves, pale .....	.lb.			Ether, comp. ....	—	1.75	
Pellitory Root .....	.40	—	.45	Red .....	2.25	—	2.40	Nitre, U. S. P. ....	.52	—	.60
Pennyroyal, Herb .....	.20	—	.25	Rubidium Bismide .....	—	1.75		Spirits Turpentine .....	.56	—	.67
Pepper, black, clean sift.....lb.	.23	—	.25	Iodide, 1 oz. v. ....ea.	2.25	—	2.50	Squawvine Root .....	.18	—	.23
White .....	.25	—	.28	Sabadilla Seed .....	.36	—	.40	Squill Root, white .....	.13	—	.15
Peppermint Herb, Germ.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Saccharin .....	15.00	—	17.00	Stilllingia Root .....	.17	—	.20
Leaves, pressed, ozs.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Saffron, Amer. (safflower).....lb.	1.35	—	1.45	Powdered .....	.23	—	.26
Petrolatum, U. S. P., white.....lb.	.15	—	.18	Spanish, true Valencia.....lb.	11.70	—	12.25	Stone Root .....	.20	—	.23
Phenacetin, Bayer .....	1.25	—	1.50	Sage Leaves .....	.30	—	.63	Storax, liquid .....	.50	—	.85
Phosphorus, Amorphous .....	1.05	—	1.15	Domestic .....	.55	—	.70	Stramonium Leaves .....	.32	—	.37
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure .....	.05	—	.07	St. John's Bread .....	.12	—	.15	Powdered .....	.38	—	.43
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. ....ea.	.05	—	.07	Salol .....	9.50	—	10.00	Pressed, ozs. ....	.40	—	.45
Nitrate .....	.03	—	.06	Sandalwood .....	.20	—	.25	Seed .....	.20	—	.22
Pink Root, true .....	.65	—	.70	Ground .....	.25	—	.30	Nitrate, 1-8ths oz. v. ....	.30	—	.35
Piperidine .....	1.00	—	1.00	Sandarac, Gum, clean .....	.32	—	.36	Sulphate, 1-8ths oz. v. ....	.30	—	.35
Piperin .....	.55	—	.65	Santonin .....	2.75	—	3.00	Strontium Acetate .....	.11	—	.15
Pitch, Burgundy .....	.10	—	.16	Sarsaparilla Root, Hon. cut.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Iodide .....	.07	—	.10
Plaster, calcined .....	1.50	—	2.25	Mexican, cut .....	.25	—	.30	Lactate .....	.39	—	.44
True, dentist's sifted.....bbl.	2.50	—	2.50	Powdered .....	.30	—	.35	Bromide .....	4.00	—	4.50
Pleurisy Root .....	.25	—	.30	Sassafras, Pith .....	.18	—	.20	Nitrate, dry .....	.30	—	.35
Pseudophyllin (Resin) .....	3.10	—	3.25	Bark .....	.22	—	.26	Granular, C. P. ....	.50	—	.55
Poke Berries .....	.20	—	.22	Saw Palmetto Berries .....	.18	—	.20	Salicylate .....	2.75	—	2.90
Koot .....	.16	—	.20	Scammony, Resin .....	.25	—	.28	Strophanthus, Seed, brown.....lb.	.90	—	1.00
Powdered .....	.20	—	.25	Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial .....	3.00	—	3.30	Powdered .....	1.00	—	1.10
Poppo Heads .....	.45	—	.55	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....ea.	.75	—	1.00	Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8ths oz. v. ....	1.60	—	1.70
Seed, blue (Maw).....lb.	.30	—	.33	Senega Root .....	.65	—	.70	Alk. pow'd, 1-8ths oz. v. ....	1.30	—	1.35
White .....	.30	—	.33	Seidlitz Mixture .....	24½	—	30	Nitrate, 1-8ths oz. v. ....	1.30	—	1.35
Potassa, Caustic, com.....lb.	.22	—	.32	Senna Leaves, Alexandria.....lb.	.50	—	.60	Sulphate, 1-8ths oz. v. ....	1.30	—	1.35
Potash, sticks .....	.55	—	.70	Powdered .....	.35	—	.40	Sugar of Milk, powd. ....	.20	—	.24
Potassium Acetate .....	.67	—	.80	Tinnevely, select .....	.40	—	.47	1 lb. cartons .....	.22	—	.26
Benzoate .....	.22	—	.25	Serpentaria (Va. Snake root).....lb.	.50	—	.55	Sulfonal, Bayer .....	—	1.35	
Bichromate .....	.40	—	.45	Silver, Chloride .....	.62	—	.66	L. & F. ....	—		
Bicarbonat .....	.75	—	.80	Cyanide .....	1.00	—	1.04	Sulphonmethane, U. S. P. lb.	11.00	—	12.00
Bisulphate, cryst. ....	.32	—	.40	Nitrate, cryst. ....	.44	—	.48	Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P. lb.	14.00	—	15.00
C. P. ....	.40	—	.40	Fused Cones .....	.55	—	.60	Sulphur, Iodide .....	.35	—	.42
Bitartrate, Ref. (Cream Tar- tar), pure, powd. ....	.42	—	.47	Stick (Lunar Caustic).....oz.	.48	—	.52	Flowers .....	.02½	—	.04
Bromide .....	6.00	—	6.25	Oxide .....	1.00	—	1.05	Lac, precipitated .....	.16	—	.20
Carbonate (Pearl Ash).....lb.	.45	—	.50	Simaruba, Bark or Root.....lb.	.24	—	.30	Roll .....	.02½	—	.04
C. P. ....	.60	—	.65	Powdered .....	.29	—	.34	Washed .....	.09	—	.12
Reined (Sal Tartar).....lb.	.55	—	.60	Skunk Cabbage .....	.20	—	.25	Sunflower Seeds .....	.09	—	.15
Chlorate .....	.55	—	.65	Snakeroot, Canada .....	.40	—	.60	Talcum, powdered .....	.16	—	.20
Powdered .....	.56	—	.66	Soap, Castile, green .....	.16	—	.17	Purified .....	.16	—	.20
Purified and gran. ....	.65	—	.75	Mottled, genuine .....	.15	—	.17	Tamarinds .....	3.25	—	3.50
Chloride, C. P. ....	.25	—	.30	White, Conti's .....	.18	—	.20	Tar Barbadoes .....	.60	—	.70
Citrate .....	1.05	—	1.10	Powdered .....	.30	—	.35	No. Carolina, pt. cans.....doz.	—	.85	
Glycerophosphate .....	.20	—	.25	Soap Tree Bark, whole .....	.14	—	.16	Tartar Emetic .....	.68	—	.73
Hypophosphate .....	1.10	—	1.25	Cut .....	.18	—	.24	Terpin Hydrate, 1 lb. car.....lb.	.60	—	.70
Iodide .....	4.00	—	4.50	Powdered .....	.22	—	.25	Thymol .....	13.50	—	14.00
Lactophosphate .....	.20	—	.24	Soda Ash .....	.05	—	.10	Iodide, U. S. P. ....	12.00	—	12.50
Nitrate .....	.43	—	.53	Caustic, purified, fused .....	.25	—	.30	Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra.....lb.	2.35	—	2.50
Powdered .....	.37½	—	.48	Sodium, Acetate .....	.15	—	.30	Aleppo, No. 1 .....	2.30	—	2.40
C. P. ....	.50	—	.55	Arsenate .....	.20	—	.35	Powdered .....	1.90	—	2.35
Permanganate .....	1.90	—	2.00	Arsenite, pure .....	.10	—	.20	Turpentine, Chian, gen.....oz.	.33	—	.38
Pure, Powdered .....	5.50	—	5.75	Bromide .....	3.75	—	4.25	Venice .....	.80	—	.90
Prussian, red .....	1.10	—	1.15	From True Benzole A. lb.	.02½	—	.05	Artificial .....	.16	—	.20
Salicylate .....	.21	—	.25	Bicarbonate .....	.10	—	.14	Uva Ursi .....	.15	—	.20
Sulphate, powdered .....	.20	—	.32	C. P., powdered .....	.31	—	.35	Valerian Root, English .....	.85	—	1.00
C. P. ....	.32	—	.40	Bichromate .....	.80	—	.90	Powdered .....	.95	—	1.00
Sulphide .....	.42	—	.45	Bitartrate .....	3.25	—	4.25	German .....	.45	—	.50
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar).....lb.	.75	—	.85	Bromide .....	1.10	—	1.50	Powdered .....	.50	—	.55
Prickly Ash Bark .....	.25	—	.30	Carbon. (Sal Soda), 100 lbs. ....	.12	—	.18	Vanillin .....	.70	—	.85
Powdered .....	.32	—	.37	C. P., cryst., U. S. P. ....	.16	—	.18	Veratrum Viride, Root .....	.15	—	.20
Berries .....	.20	—	.25	Dried, purified .....	.16	—	.18	Verdigris, pow'd, pure.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Pulsatilla Herb .....	3.25	—	3.50	Granulated .....	.25	—	.32	Wahoo, Bark of Root .....	.45	—	.50
Pumpkin Seed .....	.10	—	.25	Chlorate .....	.18	—	.20	Bark of Tree .....	.25	—	.35
Quassia, rasped .....	.13	—	.145	Chloride, C. P. ....	.25	—	.29	Wax Bay .....	.26	—	.30
Powdered .....	.15	—	.25	Cinnamate .....	.70	—	.78	Bees, yellow .....	.42	—	.50
Quebracho Bark .....	.33	—	.36	Citrate .....	.15	—	.20	White .....	.50	—	.65
Quinine Seed .....	.90	—	1.00	Glycerophosphate, 75 p. c. ....oz.	.90	—	1.10	Carauaba, No. 1 .....	.80	—	.85
Quinidine, Alk., cryst. ....oz.	1.50	—	1.60	Hypophosphate .....	.04	—	.06	Japan .....	.18	—	.22
Sulph. ....	1.40	—	1.50	Kegs, 112 lbs. ....	.02½	—	.03	White Hellebore, Root .....	.09	—	.14
Quinine, Alkaloid .....	1.55	—	1.58	Granular .....	.02½	—	.06	Powdered .....	.15	—	.20
Acetate .....	1.61	—	1.63	Iodide (oz. 37—42) .....	4.50	—	4.75	White Pine Bark .....	.15	—	.20
Bimuriate .....	1.53	—	1.60	Lactophosphate .....	.14	—	.18	Wild Cherry Bark .....	.12	—	.16
Bisulphate .....	.85	—	1.10	Phosphate, cryst. ....	.08	—	.12	Ground .....	.15	—	.18
Carbolate .....	1.43	—	1.48	Pure, granulated .....	.09	—	.13	Willow Bark, black .....	.50	—	.55
Hydrobromide .....	1.28	—	1.30	Recrystallized .....	.13	—	.16	White .....	—	.18	
Hydrochloride .....	1.28	—	1.30	Dried .....	.22	—	.24	Witch Hazel, Extract, dou- ble Dist. ....	.70	—	.80
Lactate .....	1.64	—	1.68	Phosphomolybdate .....	.45	—	.50	Barrels .....	.55	—	.65
Salicylate .....	1.43	—	1.45	Salicylate .....	4.25	—	4.50	Wormseed (Chenopodium).....lb.	.16	—	.18
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins.....oz.	.80	—	1.25	From Oil Wintergreen .....	4.50	—	4.75	Levant (Santonin) .....	1.70	—	1.85
5-oz. tins .....	.85	—	1.30	Silicate, dry .....	.12	—	.20	Zinc, Acetate, 1 lb. bot.....oz.	.40	—	.50
1-oz. vials .....	.95	—	1.40	Liquid (Sal Glauber).....lb.	.04	—	.08	Bromide .....	.12	—	.17
Tannate .....	1.05	—	1.07	Sulphate (Sal Glauber).....lb.	.03	—	.04	Chloride, fused .....	.32	—	.39
Valerate .....	1.62	—	1.65	Pure cryst. ....	.08	—	.10	Granulated .....	.30	—	.35
Rape Seed, English .....	.12	—	.14	Dry .....	.08	—	.12	Iodide .....	.37	—	.44
German .....	.10	—	.12	Sulphide .....	.33	—	.40	Hypophosphate .....	.25	—	.30
Red Saunders .....	.10	—	.10	Sulphocarb (S'phopen) .....	1.10	—	1.22	Lactophosphate .....	—		
Resin, common .....	.04	—	.06	and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt) .....	.31	—	.35½	Metallic, C. P. ....	.35	—	.45
Good, strained, per 280 lbs. Powdered .....	.11	—	.16	Sparteine Sulph. ....oz.	1.20	—	1.30	Gran., free from As. ....lb.	.45	—	.55
Resorcin, pure white .....	.95	—	1.10	15 grs. ....each	.15	—	.17	Oxide, American, U. S. P. ....	.22	—	.25
Rhubarb, Canton .....	.44	—	.80	Spermant Leaves, ozs.....lb.	.34	—	.38	Eng. Hubback's .....	.50	—	.55
Clippings .....	.33	—	.45	Spermaceti, cakes .....	.36	—	.38	Permanganate .....	.45	—	.60
Powdered .....	.35	—	.85	Spikenard Root .....	.25	—	.35	Phosphate .....	.20	—	.25
				Spruce Gum .....	1.00	—	1.10	Salicylate .....	.14	—	.16
				Extra .....	1.50	—	1.65	Sulphate, crystals .....	.08	—	.10
								C. P. ....	.15	—	.18

# Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from Dec. 28 to Jan. 4, 1916, inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

<p><b>ACID</b>— 100 csk. oxalic, Perth Amboy Chemical Co., Christiania. 10 bbls. tannic, Powers, Weightman &amp; Rosengarten, Havana.</p> <p><b>AGAR-AGAR</b>— 10 bs., Ayres, Bridges &amp; Co., Kobe.</p> <p><b>ALUBMEN</b>— 300 cs. egg yolk, Dodwell &amp; Co., Hankow. 50 cs., Suffern &amp; Co., Tientsin. 11 cs., Dodwell &amp; Co., Tientsin. 83 cs., Ayres, Bridges &amp; Co., Shanghai. 80 cs. egg, Stein, Hirsh &amp; Co., Shanghai. 100 cs. egg yolk, Ayres, Bridges &amp; Co., Shanghai. 127 cs., Dodwell &amp; Co., Shanghai. 20 cs., Innis, Speiden &amp; Co., Shanghai.</p> <p><b>ANTIMONY</b>— 200 cs., Baring Bros. &amp; Co., Hongkong. 500 cs. regulus, Suffern &amp; Co., Kobe. 1,110 cs. refined, Mitsui, Bussan, Kaisha, Kobe. 500 cs. refined, Brown Bros. &amp; Co., Kobe.</p> <p><b>BALSAM</b>— 9 cs. copaiba, American Trading Co., Manoa.</p> <p><b>BARK</b>— 54 sks., S. B. Lemcie &amp; Co., Sydney. 889 bgs. mangrove, Muller, Schall &amp; Co., Trinidad. 468 bgs. mangrove, J. E. Kerr &amp; Co., Trinidad.</p> <p><b>BEANS</b>— 19 cs. vanilla, Thurston &amp; Braidich, Valencia. 3 cs. vanilla, Middleton &amp; Co., Valencia. 51 cs. vanilla, Thurston &amp; Braidich, London.</p> <p><b>BLEACHING POWDER</b>— 33 cs., Troy Laundry &amp; Machine Co., Liverpool.</p> <p><b>CAMPHOR</b>— 150 cs., Dodwell &amp; Co., Kobe. 50 cs., Stanley, Jordan &amp; Co., Kobe. 110 cs., The Chesebrough Mfg. Co., Kobe.</p> <p><b>CHALK</b>— 235 tons, Weir, Houlder &amp; Co., London. 100 tons, J. F. Whitney &amp; Co., London.</p> <p><b>CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS</b>— 30 csk., Roessler, Hasslacher Chem. Co., Bordeaux. 69 cs. products, E. Fougera &amp; Co., Bordeaux.</p> <p><b>COCOBOLO</b>— 516 logs, H. Mann &amp; Co., Central America.</p> <p><b>COPRA</b>— 5,306 sacks, Balfour, Williamson &amp; Co., Manila. 3,826 sacks, A. D. Weld's Sons, Manila.</p> <p><b>CUTCH</b>— 100 bxs., Androvetta &amp; Townsend, London.</p> <p><b>DYES</b>— 31 cs. aniline, G. Amsinck &amp; Co., Shanghai.</p> <p><b>ESSENCE</b>— 200 cs., A. Chiris &amp; Co., Marseilles.</p> <p><b>EXTRACTS</b>— 56 cs., C. &amp; E. Chapel Freres Co., Havre. 252 bgs. tannic, American Dyewood &amp; Extract Co., Cartagena. 18 cs. malt, Thomas Nevin, London.</p> <p><b>FLOWERS</b>— 2 cs. saffron, Sanderson &amp; Co., Bordeaux. 1 cs. saffron, Schieffelin &amp; Co., Bordeaux. 2 cs. saffron, Standard Grocery Co., Bordeaux.</p> <p><b>FRUIT SALTS</b>— 100 cs., McKesson &amp; Robbins, London. 50 cs., E. J. Barry, London.</p> <p><b>GELATIN</b>— 10 cs., Muller, Maclean &amp; Co., Manila.</p> <p><b>GUARANA</b>— 6 cs., Brown Bros. &amp; Co., Para.</p> <p><b>GUMS</b>— 15 kgs. aloe, American Trading Co., London. 65 bgs. tragacanth, Thurston &amp; Braidich, London. 15 cs. tragacanth, Natl Aniline &amp; Chemical Co., London. 9 cs. aloe, Thurston &amp; Braidich, London.</p>	<p><b>INDIGO</b>— 454 csk. paste, Mitsui &amp; Co., Shanghai. 400 csk., A. Klipstein &amp; Co., Shanghai. 150 csk., Ayres, Bridges &amp; Co., Shanghai. 250 csk. paste, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Kobe.</p> <p><b>IODINE</b>— 25 kgs., S. E. Nash &amp; L. Watjen, South Pacific.</p> <p><b>JOB TEARS</b>— 15 bgs., A. S. Lacelles &amp; Co., Kingston.</p> <p><b>LEAVES</b>— 143 bs. wine, Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles. 90 bs. senna, W. Benkert, Barcelona. 10 bs. senna, The Centaur Co., Barcelona. 126 bs. wine, Chas. Pfizer &amp; Co., Barcelona.</p> <p><b>LEECHES</b>— 3 cs. bloodsuckers, Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux.</p> <p><b>LEES</b>— 593 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Barcelona.</p> <p><b>MANGANESE</b>— 28 csk. sulphate, Lamson &amp; Bro., Liverpool.</p> <p><b>MEDICINAL &amp; MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS</b>— 3 cs. medicine, Dodge &amp; Olcott Co., Sydney. 10 csk. drugs, Bernard Judae &amp; Co., Havre. 14 cs. medicine, J. Personinie, Genoa.</p> <p><b>MERCURY</b>— 10 csk. chloride, Merck &amp; Co., London.</p> <p><b>MILK POWDER</b>— 40 cs., Ambrosio Milk Co., Havre.</p> <p><b>MYROBOLANS</b>— 1,000 pockets, Wm. Brandt's Son &amp; Co., Calcutta.</p> <p><b>NUTGALLS</b>— 111 cs., Powers, Weightman &amp; Rosengarten, Shanghai. 200 cs., Winter Son &amp; Co., Shanghai. 100 cs., Zinser &amp; Co., Shanghai.</p> <p><b>NUX VOMICA</b>— 1,897 pockets, Winter Son &amp; Co., Calcutta.</p> <p><b>OILS</b>— 24 cs. orange, Gillespie Bros. &amp; Co., Kingston. 75 cs. eucalyptus, J. S. McCoy, Sydney. 20 drs. creosote, West Disinfecting Co., Dundee. 100 cs. cassia, Nat'l Aniline &amp; Chem. Co., Hongkong. 50 cs. essential, Lohn &amp; Fink, Hongkong. 100 bbls. cottonseed, Dodwell &amp; Co., Shanghai. 576 csk. nut, Mistui &amp; Co., Shanghai. 100 bbls. rapeseed, Vacuum Oil Co., Kobe. 101 bbls. rape, Vacuum Oil Co., Kobe. 100 bbls. rapeseed oil, American Trading Co., Kobe. 2,000 cs. herring oil, Swan &amp; Finch Co., Kobe. 400 cs. olive, La Manna, Azema &amp; Farman, Marseilles. 100 cs. olive, Merchants Dispatch Co., Marseilles. 332 cs. olive, Acker, Merrill &amp; Condit Co., Marseilles. 335 cs. olive, John Munroe &amp; Co., Marseilles. 2 cs. geranium, G. Lueders &amp; Co., Marseilles. 200 cs. olive, Austin, Nichols &amp; Co., Marseilles. 75 cs. olive, Fisk &amp; Brown, Marseilles. 200 bbls. shirashine, Vacuum Oil Co., Yokohama. 200 cs. herring oil, Rockhill &amp; Vietor, Kobe. 500 cs. nut, G. W. S. Paterson &amp; Co., Yokohama. 80 cs. essential, G. Lueders &amp; Co., Hongkong. 215 csk. wood, Dodwell &amp; Co., Hongkong. 642 tons coconut, Philippine Vegetable Oil Co., Manila. 88 cs. olive, Austin, Nichols &amp; Co., Bordeaux. 100 cs. olive, Acker, Merrill &amp; Condit Co., Bordeaux. 28 pgs. coconut, Colgate &amp; Co., Colombo. 24 pgs. coconut, G. Amsinck &amp; Co., Colombo. 10 drums citronella, Strong &amp; Trowbridge, Colombo.</p>	<p>39 drums citronella, Ed. Hill's Sons &amp; Co., Colombo.</p> <p>46 pgs. coconut, Dodwell &amp; Co., Colombo.</p> <p>3 cs. essential, Gillespie Bros. &amp; Co., Kingston.</p> <p>600 bbls. palm kernel, S. C. Leith &amp; Co., Liverpool.</p> <p>28 cs. palm, Colgate &amp; Co., Liverpool.</p> <p>30 pipes coconut, F. Garriques &amp; Co., London.</p> <p>10 bbls. codoil, Bowring &amp; Co., St. Johns, N. F.</p> <p>50 bbls. cod liver oil, Harvey &amp; Outerbridge, St. Johns, N. F.</p> <p>10 bbls. codoil, Towns &amp; James, St. Johns, N. F.</p> <p>70 bbls. codoil, A. C. Stallman &amp; Co., St. Johns, N. F.</p> <p>120 bbls. cod liver oil, Nat'l Aniline &amp; Chem. Co., St. Johns, N. F.</p> <p>150 csk. codoil, Swan &amp; Finch Co., St. Johns, N. F.</p> <p>200 bbls. codoil, W. &amp; S. Job Co., St. Johns, N. F.</p> <p><b>PEPPERMINT CRYSTALS</b>— 50 cs. Meckleburg Specialty Co., Yokohama.</p> <p><b>PERFUMERY</b>— 3 cs., Dodge &amp; Olcott Co., Bordeaux. 3 cs., 8 cs., Ungerer &amp; Co., Bordeaux. 1 cs., B. French, Bordeaux. 10 cs., E. Utard, Bordeaux. 36 cs., Chas. Baez, Bordeaux. 9 cs., A. J. Woodruff &amp; Co., Bordeaux. 9 cs., Park &amp; Tilford, Bordeaux. 7 cs., F. M. Prindle &amp; Co., Bordeaux. 66 cs., A. Bourjois &amp; Co., Havre. 26 cs., A. Bourjois &amp; Co., Havre. 10 cs., Park &amp; Tilford, Bordeaux. 17 cs., E. Utard &amp; E. Pinaud, Bordeaux. 131 cs., Roger &amp; Gallet, Bordeaux. 5 cs., Benjamin E. Levy, Bordeaux. 7 cs., Frank Prindle &amp; Co., Bordeaux. 3 cs., Ungerer &amp; Co., Bordeaux. 1 cs., Adolf Straus, Bordeaux.</p> <p><b>QUEBRACHO LOGS</b>— 2,767 logs, Stamford Mfg. Co., Buenos Ayres. 5,000 logs, E. Naumberg &amp; Co., Buenos Ayres.</p> <p><b>RHUBARB</b>— 27 cs., P. E. Anderson &amp; Co., Shanghai.</p> <p><b>RICE POWDER</b>— 4 cs., I. W. Rice &amp; Co., Bordeaux.</p> <p><b>ROOTS</b>— 70 bgs. manjak, O. Henstein &amp; Co., Trinidad. 3 bs. valerian, Peek &amp; Velsor, Yokohama. 3 sks. ipecac, Gontard &amp; Co., Cristobal. 9 bgs. ipecac, R. Del Castillo &amp; Co., Cartagena. 7 bs. ipecac, Heilbron, Wolff &amp; Co., Cartagena. 2 bs. ipecac, R. Del Castillo &amp; Co., Porto Colombia.</p> <p><b>SACCHARIN</b>— 3 cs., American Express Co., Bordeaux.</p> <p><b>SEA GRASS</b>— 34 bs., Chas. H. Demarest, Shanghai.</p> <p><b>SEED</b>— 23 cs. palm, Hillsdon, Watts &amp; Co., Sydney. 520 bgs. rapeseed, Dodwell &amp; Co., Yokohama. 100 bgs. rapeseed, Ayres, Bridges &amp; Co., Hongkong. 100 bgs. rapeseed, American Trading Co., Yokohama. 88 sks. mustard, J. Marquette, Jr., London. 250 sks. mustard, J. Kennedy, London. 34 bgs. rapeseed, D. P. Cruikshank &amp; Co., London. 80 sks. mustard, R. Park &amp; Co., London. 142 sks. mustard, J. Kisson &amp; Co., London.</p> <p><b>SILVER</b>— 4 cs. sulphide, Am. Smelting &amp; Refining Co., South Pacific. 7 cs. sulphide, Chas. Weiss &amp; Co., South Pacific. 86 cs. sulphide, W. R. Grace &amp; Co., South Pacific.</p> <p><b>SPICES</b>— 300 bgs. pimento, J. E. Kerr &amp; Co., Kingston. 400 bgs. pimento, R. M. Bleachie &amp; Co., Kingston.</p>
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## Importations—Con'ta

300 bgs. pimento, Stickney & Poor Spice Co., Kingston.  
77 bgs. binger, F. De Mercado, Kingston.  
200 cs., 500 bs. cassia, Chas. H. Armstrong, Hongkong.  
100 bs. cinnamon, J. R. Marquette & Co., Colombo.  
75 bs. cinnamon, John Kissock & Co., Colombo.  
80 bs. cinnamon, Frame & Co., Colombo.  
100 bs. cinnamon, J. Ferry & Co., Colombo.  
300 bs. cinnamon, Old & Wallace, Colombo.

200 bs. cinnamon, J. H. Recknagel & Son, Colombo.  
100 bs. cloves, Littlejohn & Co., Liverpool.  
6 sks. pepper, Stanley Doggett, London.  
**SODIUM—**  
1 csk. benzoate, Mallinckrodt Chemical Co., Bordeaux.  
100 pgs. bicarbonate, J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool.  
4 cs. caustic, Mallinckrodt Chem. Works, Gothenburg.  
**SPONGES—**  
22 bs., Leousi, Clonney & Co., Havana.  
**TALC—**  
57 cs. powdered, A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.

**TARTAR—**  
106 bs., Tartar Chemical Co., Barcelona.  
**WAX—**  
200 cs. vegetable, Mitsui, Bussan, Kaisha, Kobe.  
65 bs. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Havana.  
20 bgs. ceresine, 5 bbls. paraffin, Schlie-mans Oil & Ceresine Co., London.  
295 sks. carnauba, Datand & Sons, Parna-hyba.  
165 sks. carnauba, Thomsen & Co., Parna-hyba.  
376 sks. carnauba, Smith & Nichols, Parna-hyba.  
850 sks. carnauba, Strahl & Pritsch, Parna-hyba.

## THE 1915 DRUG MARKET

(Continued from page 2)

Germany, further complicated the situation. By December imports to this country had practically ceased, prices having reached superlatively high levels, where they now continue. The future of this drug is somewhat uncertain, reports concerning production in the near future being anything but favorable. Recent cable despatches from London, where apparently only limited supplies are available, are also depressing. These conditions, unforeseen as they were at the outset of the year, have seemed to promote the objects of the Harrison narcotic law, and while opium and its derivatives will always continue to occupy a prominent place in the pharmacopoeias of the world, there are those in the trade who confidently predict that the consumption of this drug will be considerably less in the future than it has been in the past.

Owing to the embargoes on shipments by Great Britain, France and Germany, and the great demand for the manufacture of dynamite, glycerin experienced a sharp uplift, the advance in price reaching a maximum in November, a position which it still holds. Cod liver oil, Norwegian, on account of a large part of the visible supply being taken by Germany, rose to \$82 per barrel in November and still shows strength. This situation created a demand for the Newfoundland oil which, under normal conditions, has never been able to compete profitably with the oil of Norwegian origin. Considerable quantities of this American oil were sold at \$55 to \$60 per barrel.

The department of crude drugs has also afforded some spectacular features. There has been a great scarcity of supplies and for many items phenomenal prices have been recorded. This is particularly true of the botanicals heretofore grown in Continental Europe, and so far as one can judge by the experience of the past year, the present condition is likely to continue for some time. The greatest advances have been noted for belladonna, cannabis indica, sage and Tinnevely senna among the leaves, and belladonna, calamus, dandelion, doggrass, ipecac, licorice and valerian among the roots. The shortages have emphasized the necessity of the cultivation of the plants producing these drugs, and the records of the year show an increasing interest in this direction of agriculture by the Federal authorities, State ex-

periment stations and colleges of pharmacy. However successful this work may prove it is manifest that no great relief will immediately come as a result of this new industry.

In the department of chemicals, unusual conditions have prevailed throughout the year, and with but few exceptions, the entire list shows marked price advancements. This is true both of imported chemicals and of products of domestic origin, the enormous demand for export and for domestic consumption serving to push up prices to unprecedented levels. The greatest boom was shown in regard to sulphuric acid, the export demand increasing by leaps and bounds. The use of this acid lies close to the base of all manufacturing operations, and the foreign demand, together with the increased consumption at home, easily put this acid in the forefront of the chemical industry. The potash situation has called for frequent comment, the absence of any arrivals from Germany causing a scarcity of the various compounds never before known. Bromides, too, owing to increased consumption and disturbed international relations, reached a high mark never before attained, and in consequence, these salts became the object of speculation. Mercurials, bismuth preparations, and the whole gamut of mineral salts were likewise affected. The dyestuff situation has been most unsatisfactory throughout the year, a condition that is likely to continue until the close of the war, or until domestic capital shall become sufficiently interested to develop the industry under the protection of future legislation.

The experiences of the past year, when considered in their entirety, will bring to the average druggist, varying conclusions, none of which can possibly indicate in full measure the trend of the drug market in the near future. Trade consists in an interchange of commodities, and unless a country can be placed in a position to supply its own wants and the wants of other nations, it cannot become an aggressive competitor for the world's business. That the various American industries upon which the drug trade so much depends have begun to realize this axiomatic truth is obvious. The unprecedented opportunity to introduce American made goods into new markets has been in large degree met and greater successes in this direction are highly probable. That the drug trade has reason to look forward to a participation in the financial rewards of a more general prosperity seems to be the message the year 1915 has passed along to its successor.



## Board of Health Ready to Defend Ordinance

(Continued from page 4)

- 73—Santvisant Remedy Co., 3822 White Plains avenue, Bronx—Santvisant Worm Remedy.
- 74—Florence Mfg. Co., 423 Ditmar avenue, L. I. City—Neotone, Neotone with Arsenic and Strychnine.
- 75—Becker Digestive Co., 35 N. Dearborn street, Chicago—Dr. Becker's Compound Digestive.
- 76—C. B. Fleet, Lynchburg, Va.—Phospho-Soda.
- 77—Certone Co., Inc., 615 West 43rd street—Certi-Lax.
- 86—The Arnesco Drug Co., Danbury, Conn.—Arnesco.
- 87—C. P. Hildebrand, 496 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn—Hildebrand's Indigestion Tablets.
- 88—De Lan Chemical Co., 29 McDougal street, New York City—Michael's Tolu Cough Balsam.
- 89—Kantor & Kantor, 184th street and Audubon Avenue, New York City—White Pine Cough Syrup, K & K Headache Powders, White Pine Cough Syrup and Tar.
- 90—Albrecht Loewit, 1833 Lexington avenue, New York City—Dr. Loewit's Tablets.
- 91—S. Grover Graham Co., Inc., Newburgh, N. Y.—Graham's Butternut Pills, S. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia Remedy.
- 92—M. K. Povlsen, 439 Ninth street, Brooklyn—Pulmonic Cherry Cordial, Diarrhea Cordial, Prof. Warren's LaGrippe & Cold Cure, German Digestive Powder, Vermifuge Syrup, Bronchial Tablets (Improved), Povlsen's Stomach & Liver Pills.
- 93—Jas. J. Williams, 120 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn—Dr. Dee's Celebrated Prescription with Creosote, Dr. MacDonald's Celebrated Liver Powder, William's Laxative Tablets for Consumption.
- 96—Bruen, Ritchey & Co., 214 Fulton street, New York City—Peptonate Iron & Manganese, Enzymatase, Thymoloid, Borad, Anti-Riggs, Barrett's St. Vitus Dance Remedy, Seabury's Cough Balsam.
- 97—Jos. Feldman, 182 Canal street, New York City—Feldpine Cough Syrup.
- 98—The Hemroid-ol Co., 2030 Broadway, New York City—Hemroid-ol.
- 99—F. S. Frankfurter, 807 Courtlandt avenue, Bronx—Reliable Baby Cough Syrup.
- 100—Ames Medicine Co., Danbury, Conn.—Ames Pleasant Specific.
- 101—Geo. Redder, 179 Sixth avenue, New York City—Mrs. Mettler's Elixir for Cholera, Compound Honey Balsam Cough Mixture, J. B. Frees Vegetable Anti-Bilious Liver Pills.
- 188—Angelo Discepolo, 44 Cherry street, New York City—Santo Ferro.
- 189—Rebecca Davidoff, 276 Broome street, New York City—Davidoff's Headache Powder, Davidoff's Star Cathartic Pills.
- 190—John B. Dixon, 129 Riverside Drive, New York City—Parks Compound Liquor of Arsenic Bromide.
- 191—Diamond Remedy Co., Inc., 546 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn—Vita Lax, Malto Ferrin, Vocaloids, Gastro Pepsin.
- 192—Edward De Rosa, 89 Catherine street, New York City—Frazer's Headache Powders, Rosarine.
- 193—Delson Chemical Co., 13 East 16th street, New York City—Creofas.
- 194—Arthur F. Decker, 7433 Amboy Road, Tottenville, S. I.—Decker's Headache Powder, Decker's Sore Throat Remedy.
- 195—L. N. Dallin, 1018 Amsterdam avenue, New York City—Headache Powders, Nillard's Tz Laryngine.
- 196—C. O. Chestnut, Danville, Ill.—Dr. Ludlum's Paste.
- 197—The Comstick Co., New London, Conn.—Conjector, Ansepto, Pura-Salts, Gonsules.
- 198—Connelly Drug Co., Kingston, N. Y.—Von Deusen's Warm Confection, Von Deusen's Ready Remedy.
- 199—Consolidated Chemists, 73 West Broadway, New York City—Gadidol, Aseptozone.
- 200—F. W. Churchill, Proctor, Vt.—Dr. J. A. Sarjent's Strengthening and Healing Salve, Campho.
- 201—M. Coward, 270 Greenwich street, New York City—Sylvester Brand Haarlem Oil.
- 202—Crown Pharmaceutical Co., 498 West 158th street, New York City—Crown Catarrh Powder.
- 203—Bush Chemical Co., 194 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn—Pil Ferri Tonicque, Pil Phenaltone, Borophen Antiseptic.
- 204—Bronde & Taylor, 590 Lexington avenue, New York City—Luco Tonic Suppositories.
- 205—Dr. Browne's Foot Comfort Co., Inc., 660 Riverside Drive, New York City—Dr. Brown's Wonderful Weight Reducer.
- 206—George F. Bradbury, 433 Ferry street, Malden, Mass.—Bradbury's Indoor Vegetable Ointment.
- 207—James Bailey & Son, Baltimore, Md.—Pneumacide.
- 208—Bentone Remedy Co., 16 Court street, Brooklyn—Bentone Dyspeptic Tonic Remedy, Bentone Nervo Tonic Remedy, Bentone Laxative Tonic Remedy, The Bentone Create, Bentone Pile Remedy, The Bentone Capsule Remedy.

- 209—O. J. & J. A. Bryan, Rochester, N. Y.—Bryan's Imperial Asthma Powder.
- 210—John C. Bussenschutt, 686 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn—Sore Throat Mixture, Bussenschutt's Headache Powder.
- 211—Thos. J. Barnaby, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Rheumatic Elixir.
- 212—L. & R. Boeder, 3667 White Plains avenue, New York City—Stomach Bitters, and eight other preparations.
- 213—J. M. Bailey, 316 Columbus avenue, New York City—Phosazgine, Langdon's Balsam, Amber Throat Mixture.
- 214—Boericke & Runyon, 14 West 38th street, New York City—Ruddock's Homeopathic Teething Powders, Ruddock's Homeopathic Resting Powders, Ruddock's Homeopathic Sea Sickness Powders, Ruddock's Homeopathic Malaria Antidote, Ruddock's Homeopathic Catarrh Powder, Ruddock's Homeopathic Cough & Croup Syrup, Schuesler's Triturated Nerve Malt.
- 215—Morris Garstein—Saint Luke's Cough Mixture, Ferro Mangan-Peptonate, Special Cough Mixture, Headache Powders, Laxatol, Dr. Loomis Sore Throat, Cusco Pills.
- 216—Uriah M. Friedman, 199 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn—Cold and Grippe Capsules, and eight other preparations.
- 217—Alfred D'Annunzio, 683 Ninth avenue—Liquid Arseno Mangan.
- 218—The Franco-American Ferment Co., 124-126 West 31st street—Lactobaciline Liquids Culture, and seven other preparations.
- 219—Adolph A. Edlich, 853 Third avenue, New York City—Edlich's Universal Species or Bitter Herb Tea, and eight other preparations.
- 220—Eridanea Company, Inc., 717 Union street, Brooklyn—Aromatic Cast. Oil, Viris Eridanea, Ferro China Compound Eridanea, Galattoforo Eridanea.
- 221—John A. Seitz, 205 Third avenue, New York City—Iodotone.
- 222—Home Food & Chemical Co., 83 Maiden Lane, New York City—Home Specific No. 3a Sore Throat, and twelve other remedies.
- 117—Bruce Chemical Co., 123 Chambers street, New York City—Feronal, and eighty other preparations.

## Planten & Son Also Bring Suit Against Health Board

H. Planten & Son, of Brooklyn, manufacturers, have brought a similar action against the Board of Health. They are represented also by Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys. Planten & Son base their action on the statement that to reveal the formula for Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills would work an injury to the firm, and that this formula has been maintained as a secret for the past 75 years. The motion for a temporary injunction will be heard in the Supreme Court of Kings County, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock Friday morning, January 7.

### CLUB FOR A. D. S. MEMBERS

A seven-story building in course of construction for the American Druggists' Syndicate at Long Island City, New York, is to be equipped with splendid club-rooms and an auditorium for the use of druggists. The entire seventh floor is to be devoted to social and entertainment features with provisions for business meetings, conventions, lectures, etc., "and all druggists will be particularly welcome," said Charles H. Goddard, general manager of the company.

Every effort is to be made to furnish these rooms with all the requisites of a well ordered club and besides the usual billiard, smoking, reading rooms, etc., there is to be a culinary department with an excellent cuisine presided over by a *maitre d'hotel* whose every endeavor will be for the pleasure and welfare of his guests. The auditorium will seat about 500 persons and can be readily converted into a ball room or banquet hall. Here is to be installed a complete equipment for the projection of motion pictures. The offices are to occupy the fifth and sixth floors with the executives on the latter, while remaining floors are to be connected in the rear with the abutting four-story factory.

The new structure is about two blocks from the subway and three minutes from Forty-second street. When the new Lexington avenue subway is in operation and the crosstown connections completed it will be easily accessible from all boroughs of New York City.

**Marcellus, Mich.**—Fred Myers, of Marcellus, is one of Michigan's most extensive producers of mint. This year, owing to vicissitudes, his crop is only about 50 per cent, or about 800 pounds of oil.



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